# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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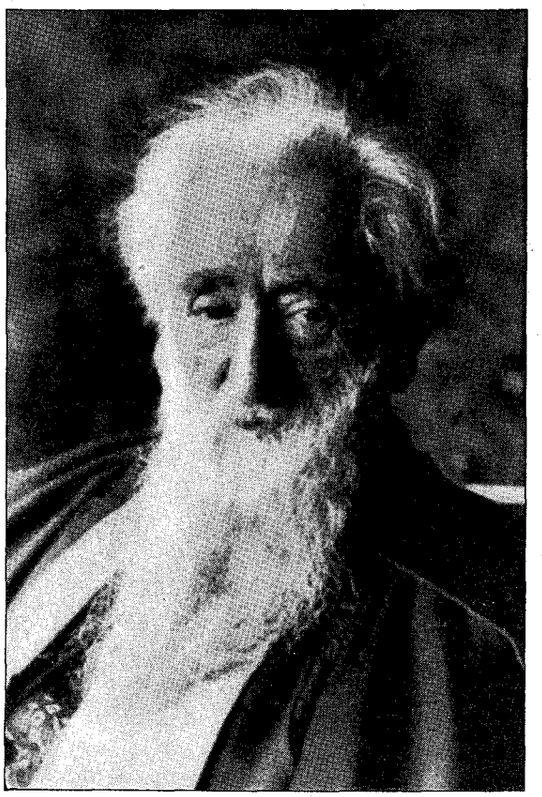
## TOPICS OF THE DAY

## GENERAL BOOTH

THE FOUNDER and commander of the Salvation Army is being lamented by many of the press as one of the world's great religious heroes, as notable in his field and his age as Martin Luther or John Wesley. Few of them fail to marvel at General William Booth's combination of evangelical power and genius for organization. The Springfield *Republican* says he combined "the Hebrew prophet whom he strongly suggested in personal appearance" and "the modern captain of industry." From the age of 15 till he died at 83 he was a preacher, the press biographies chronicle, and in the half century that he was leading the Salvation Army he extended it from a tent in an East London burial ground to a world-wide organization operating in nearly sixty countries and colonies and conducting services in thirty-four languages. "We can not at this moment recall any man of this generation whose death would have meant so much to so many in so many lands," declares the Philadelphia *North American*. "General Booth belonged to the world in a larger sense than it could have been said of any of his contemporaries." For his courage before ruffianism and before the scorn of the clergy and scientists when the movement was in its beginnings; for a devotion that many editors still describe as "fanatic"; and for the extent of the practical institutional work of his religious organization the lay papers are measuring him by the standards of religion's greatest leaders. Reviewing how William Booth won wider recognition each year for his idea until at last rulers as great as Queen Victoria and the Mikado held receptions in his honor and Oxford bestowed a degree of Doctor of Civil Law, some of the editors say he deserves to be buried in Westminster Abbey. One of these, in the New York *Morning Telegraph*, writes of him as "the Wesley of the nineteenth century," concluding:



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

"He had his detractors among the complacent world of bishops, and of dainty social workers who would die rather than violate the rule of etiquette or esthetic propriety, but he had also friends among the wise and powerful, friends who had learned to recognize the high purity of his motives, the grandeur of his abilities, and the invaluable fruits of his persistent and impassioned crusade. The chorus of envious, thoughtless, malicious, or misinterpreting enemies sank into sulky silence when, in the year 1884, he received from Queen Victoria the celebrated message, 'Her Majesty the Queen learns with much satisfaction that you have, with many other members of your society, been successful in your efforts to win many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue, and religion.' Let those grave and simple words be his epitaph. Let them be engraved upon a tomb in Westminster Abbey."

It is remarked that his powers were first developed in evangelistic work. Son of English middle-class parents in circumstances sometimes bordering on destitution, he had little schooling and an early life limited to a huddled town of workmen's cottages. The story runs that, straying into a Methodist chapel shortly after his fifteenth birthday, he became converted by the simplicity of the service, made John Wesley his hero, and set out to continue the work the Methodist leader had begun. Earning a living as a clerk, he preached in the evenings and got his first experience in dodging stones. The New York *Evening*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*Post* records of these beginnings of William Booth's triumphant evangelistic career:

"Before he was sixteen he had acquired something of a reputation as a street and field preacher. There was a neighborhood in Nottingham called the Narrow Meadows, a neighborhood which must have been named in a mood of bitter satire, for there was nothing suggestive of green meadows about it. It was packed with the gloomy houses of the poorest classes. It was in this region that Booth began his career as a saver of souls. It was there that for the first time he experienced the longing that he summed up more than fifty years later in the crisp phrase: 'I hungered for hell!'"

For four years he kept exhorting Nottingham. Then he went to London, where both his pay and his chances for education were improved. After three years more of street preaching he was ready to be ordained. His preference for street pulpits was so strong that the Wesleyans expelled him. After several years as a traveling evangelist he resigned, declaring that his congregations were in the highway.

How a genius for organization began to assert itself along with this evangelism is picturesquely described in *The Evening Post's* account of how, from a beginning in an old tent in Whitechapel, "one of the most forlorn regions of the earth," William Booth collected followers and developed generalship:

"There, at his own initiative and on his own faith, he established his mission, with a leaky tent for a church, a box for a pulpit, himself and his wife for the church organization—and a congregation made up of members of the lowest strata of humankind.

"It is related that about this time some one sarcastically asked General Booth where he expected to get the workers to carry out his vastly conceived plans. 'From the saloons and dance-houses,' was his prompt and characteristic reply, a reply which was almost uncannily prophetic. There was something pathetic about the motley nucleus of the Salvation Army that was to be. The Booths had with them in London, at the time of the Whitechapel revivals, a heterogeneous assortment of wife-beaters, poachers, and thieves, whom they had picked up in the provinces, and the additions to this group, acquired from city slums, were not one whit better. They were often referred to as 'star company of converted reprobates,' altho Booth himself called them his 'Hallelujah Band.' Whatever the name, they formed the beginning and nucleus of the Salvation Army."

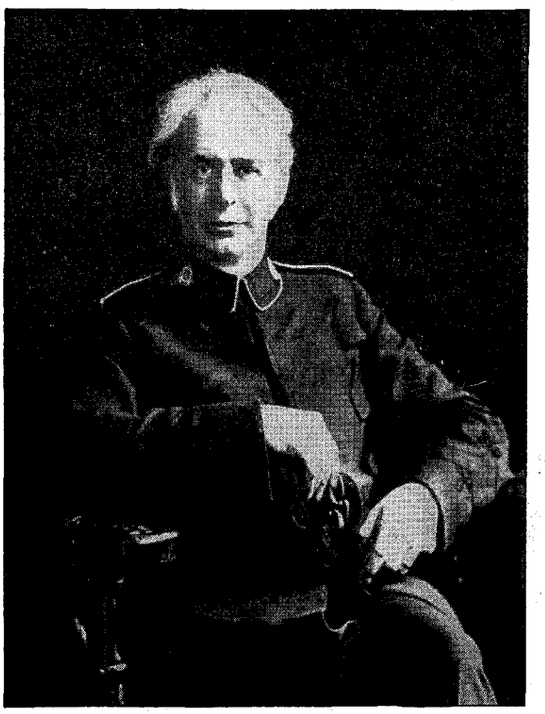
When rain tattered the tent-canvas the Booth crusaders hired a saloon's dance-hall; then an old warehouse when attendance increased. Then came this bolder stroke:

"He hired a certain disreputable theater in the neighborhood, and on the stage he massed scores of men and women who had been notorious as the toughest persons in the district, and were now converted—thieves, bullies, prize-fighters, and worse—and before this indubitable object-lesson Mile End Road surrendered."

Rapidly, after this, the plan extended with branch missions throughout the East End, until definite policy and closer organization seemed required. Some one wrote to Booth to ask what his so-called "Christian Mission" was. He began to dictate a reply:

"'The Christian Mission is a volunteer army,' he began.

"Then he paused in his dictation and looked thoughtfully over the shoulder of his secretary (Commissioner Railton, pioneer in the work of the army in America) at the written line, took up the pen, scored out the word 'volunteer' and wrote above it 'salvation,' and went on dictating. This was the first time the word was used, and it made such an impression that it began insensibly to be thought of as an appropriate name for the mission. It was in this manner that 'the greatest social reform institution in the world' was named, and Booth, from being known as the general superintendent of the Christian Mission, came to be known the world over as 'general.'"



THE NEW GENERAL,

Bramwell Booth, who succeeds his father as head of the Salvation Army.

In the end he built up a huge organization that Lord Wolseley found a profitable example in many ways to the British Army. As for Booth's authority over his followers, the London *Times* speaks of him as "head of an organization yielding obedience scarcely less complete than the Catholic Church yields to the Pontiff."

After the organization was finding itself the General's contributions to practical social work began to appear. Along with religion, he ran, even as early as 1870, some soup kitchens and employment bureaus. He had a slogan: "Soap, Soup, and Salvation!" A newspaper came next. One after another he added institutional features to his church. "A pioneer in social reform" the Springfield *Republican* calls him. Many editors point him out as the originator of the institutional church idea. The Philadelphia *North American* says "his plan has influenced the activities of every Christian church in the world." Some six hundred social institutions for the poor, supplying annually 6,300,000 beds and more than 11,800,000 meals a year, are described in the Army's literature. There are industrial homes, food and milk depots, hotels, elevators, woodyards, rescue homes, maternity homes, banks, hospitals, anti-suicide bureaus, labor agencies, farms, newspapers, and training schools on the long list.

Reproached at first by even such a thinker as Professor Huxley, who called the Army's methods "corybantic Christianity," and Spurgeon, who said Booth brought religion into contempt, the usefulness of an "aggressive" system finally appears to have won wide-spread approval. This changed sentiment, the New York *Evening Post* believes, is the justification of Booth's work:

"No man of his time has been more bitterly attacked, or with greater weight and authority, and there are many features in connection with the Salvation Army of which it is difficult even now to approve. But the deeds of any man are to be judged by results, and, even if we take the work of the Salvation Army only in its social aspects, ignoring its religious aspirations, the verdict must be given in its favor."

An envelope sealed by the General twenty-two years ago was opened the other day to find who is his successor as the Army's head. It is his eldest son, Bramwell Booth, now fifty-six, and described in the Army's official literature as having "passed through all grades and ranks" of service, beginning by cleaning ink-wells and ending as a sort of general manager while his father was "traveling ambassador."

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# THE PENROSE ACCUSATIONS

THE CHARGES against Senator Penrose recall those made against Senator Foraker four years ago, and lead the press to wonder whether the Pennsylvanian will share the fate of the Ohio Senator, while the counter accusations brought by Senator Penrose against his political enemies have reopened the newspaper discussion of Mr. Roosevelt and the 1904 Republican campaign fund. The Standard Oil letter-file again appears conspicuously. Assertions that Mr. Penrose received money from the Standard Oil Company for services rendered in Washington appeared in *Hearst's Magazine*, and were taken up by the Pittsburg *Leader* (Prog.), which declared that a movement was on foot to bring about the expulsion of Mr. Penrose from the Senate. The letter which is considered most significant was written in 1904 and reads as follows:

"MY DEAR SENATOR:

"In fulfilment of our understanding, it gives me great pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for $25,000, and with good wishes,

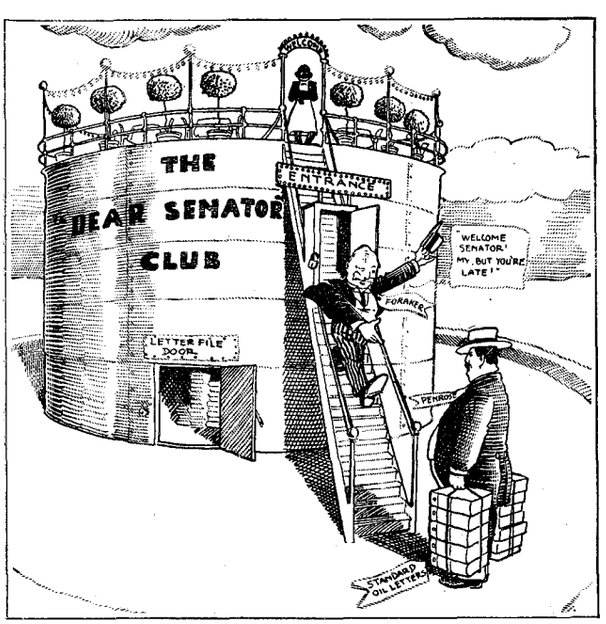
"I am, yours truly,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

In his reply to the charges on the floor of the Senate, Senator Penrose declared this letter to be a forgery. He admits the receipt of the $25,000, but he says it was only a part of the $125,000 contributed by Mr. Archbold and his associates to the Republican campaign fund of that year. The other $100,000, he explains, went to the treasurer of the National Committee with the knowledge and approval of President Roosevelt.

Senator Penrose also attacks William Flinn, the Pennsylvania Progressive leader, saying that he once offered two million dollars to be made Senator to succeed Quay, that he was for a time in secret code correspondence with Mr. Archbold, and that "he has made a fortune out of corrupt control of municipal councils and State legislatures."

These statements of Senator Penrose seem to Colonel Roosevelt like the action of the cuttle-fish, which "when attacked by an enemy which it lacks the courage to oppose squirts ink and tries to escape, trusting that the enemy will attack the ink instead of the cuttle-fish." By way of "clearing away the ink," Mr. Roosevelt calls attention to his letters written to Chairman Cortelyou in October, 1904, directing the return to the Standard Oil Company of any money that might have been contributed to the campaign fund.




THE BELATED ARRIVAL

—Webster in the New York *Globe*.

In the course of a discussion on the floor of the Senate Senator Penrose vouchsafed the information that these letters were written by the President after the money he was refusing had already been spent in his behalf. This, he asserts, Mr. Roosevelt knew, but sent the letter "to make a record for future reference." All of which the Colonel denounces as "deliberate and wilful falsehood."

SENATOR BOIES PENROSE.

In defending himself against charges of accepting Standard Oil pay, he calls for a thorough investigation by the Senate and attacks the records of his accusers and of ex-President Roosevelt.

In his testimony before the Senatorial committee investigating campaign contributions, Mr. Archbold confirmed Senator Penrose's statement relative to the campaign contributions. He admitted that President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Standard Oil Company in his second term was far from friendly, and let his hearers infer that this might have been due to the Standard's refusal to give an additional sum asked for by the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Bliss.

The outcome of this assault upon Penrose, concludes the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.), is "likely to be another exhibition of Mr. Roosevelt in a rôle similar to that he played in his $260,000 transaction with the late E. H. Harriman." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), too, while it does not care to take Senator Penrose's statements at their face value, can not help thinking that

"All in all, Mr. Roosevelt comes out of these 1904 revelations with credit tarnished. Especially is this true regarding Harriman. And until the Archbold affair is straightened out the public will suspect that Roosevelt was cognizant of that aid to his campaign and in some way assented to it."

To the Democratic press such disclosures affecting Republican campaigns and Republican politicians are no matter for astonishment, and furnish but another argument for the election of a Democratic President and Congress. "No intelligent American," says Henry Watterson in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has any doubt "touching the ways and means by which the

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Republican party has fastened itself upon the country." In the New York *World's* opinion, "Hanna's national system" and "New York's infamous police system" are "two of a kind," for

"When the Republican party was Hannaized in 1896 it fell into the hands of the protected interests, which considered laws a commodity to be bought like anything else. In return for gigantic campaign funds that party gave the Government of the United States into the keeping of these interests. They have written and to a large extent they have 'enforced' the laws that they bought."

Yet other Democratic papers prefer to concentrate their attacks upon the Pennsylvania Senator. "The charges that he makes against other men," and "his 'explanation' of what he did with the money," are not important, asserts the New York *American*, owned by Mr. Hearst.

"What *is* important is his blunt, brutal announcement that the money was sent to *him*, and that he, a United States Senator, acted *for Archbold* in distributing it for his own purposes and for those of the Standard Oil Trust. . . . . .

"Like Foraker, Penrose admits that while a Senator of the United States he took Standard Oil money. Like Foraker, he will be retired to private life."

The Progressive Boston *Journal* likewise finds the Penrose defense "weak and vicious," and the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) says:

"His whole speech was manifestly framed for him by Archbold or some one else in the Standard Oil. He is as much their agent and instrument to-day as ever. The confession of this apparently gives Penrose no shame. . . . . .

"It is made perfectly plain, even in Penrose's speech, that the Standard Oil Company's offer of $100,000 to the Republican National Committee, if ever made at all, was a thing quite apart from the gift of $25,000 from Archbold to Penrose."

## THE PASSING OF POPULISM

"CAUSES SOMETIMES live by dying," the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) sympathetically remarks upon the national convention of Populists that recently convened in St. Louis with a reported attendance of only eight delegates. Journals of various political creeds adopt this same kindly tone; and a majority credit the Populists with having advanced many policies that once were ridiculed, but now are planks in the platforms of the more powerful parties. "No longer sockless and bewhiskered, no longer breathing blood, populism no longer populism," the Chicago daily comments. "Now it is received in the best political society, is bowed to respectfully, even if with hostility, in the public ways and sits, in some States, clothed with authority." Mr. Bryan, Colonel Roosevelt, Senator La Follette, Senator Cummins, and Governor Stubbs are named as principals in a "wholesale theft" of Populism's planks by the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which thinks that the disintegrated forces of the party have gone over to Roosevelt and Wilson in about equal proportions. "Under an inspiring leadership and closer organization," the editorial hazards, "there is no saying but that the Populist party would now be in the van with flattering prospects of coming into power next March."

With its thunder gone, the remnant of a party had a few hours of impassioned oratory, the dispatches state, and without troubling to nominate a ticket reaffirmed the platform of 1892 with a few new planks, and then adjourned.

The year of '92, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) writes the party's supposed obituary, was the season of Populism's greatest power, and the Presidential candidate, General James B. Weaver, polled over 1,000,000 votes. Continuing:

"The Populists were absorbed by the Bryanite coalition of 1896, and, as an important force, lost their separate identity. A small faction of them seceded from the Democratic merger in 1900, but they mustered only 50,000 votes for their candidate, Wharton Barker. They gave 117,000 votes to Thomas E. Watson in 1904, but all who were left of them, as shown by the tally for Watson in 1908, were 29,000. Neither separately nor in alliance with any other party, can they make a demonstration in 1912 which will be at all impressive.

"It is believed that the Populists will unite with the Progressives in 1912, and support Roosevelt and Johnson."

A Democratic paper writes the history's "last chapter" with the same message, but in somewhat more caustic vein. The Florida *Times-Union* says:

"Attendance on the National Populist Convention at St. Louis was small and the party committed suicide. But it made the Bull Mooses possible, and thus the end of that party is worse than its beginning—it allowed itself to be robbed of all its stock in trade and then went into bankruptcy."

## MONOPOLY IN MOVING PICTURES

THE RELATION of the Sherman Anti-trust Act to the patent laws will be defined, the press are saying, by the suit the Federal Government has brought in Philadelphia against the so-called "Moving Picture Trust." Tho the petition alleges combination to monopolize business and that the defendants control from 70 to 80 per cent. of a trade in which a sum in excess of $100,000,000 is declared to be invested, the interest of the case appears to settle upon a question of patent rights rather than of "trust legislation." The suit is against the General Film Company and the Motion Picture Patents Company. It is charged that an exhibitor must pay $2 a week to the Patents company on every exhibiting machine he owns—"even including machines sold years before to the exhibitor without any conditions being attached to the sale." Whether the "Moving Picture Trust" is taking advantage of patent legislation that was intended only to protect an inventor is a point that the press find difficult to settle. The Newark *News* states the case this way:

"A patent grants a monopoly. It does this frankly, the idea being that for a term of years an inventor is entitled to the sole use of that which he creates. Inventive genius is thus stimulated, and at the same time the ultimate fruits of its exercise are assured to the people at large. It is a policy that experience has amply vindicated. It prevails, indeed, in every civilized country.

"The Sherman Act has no prohibition against such a monopoly, of course, which is not only rooted in law, but is believed to have materially advanced civilization. Neither is it attacked, even by inference, in the suit just instituted.

"The question at issue is as to whether it is legal for corporations or individuals, each possessing a lawful patent monopoly, to unite those monopolies into one by combinations and agreements. In other words, is a big monopoly in restraint of trade to be permitted on the ground that its constituent parts are lesser monopolies justified by the law?"

It is alleged that the defendants overstept the bounds of lawful monopoly by interlocking their various patents and then refusing to grant a license to any exhibitor except a license obligating him to use exclusively the films of the "combination." The petition states that in this way the importation of foreign films is controlled at will, other competition crusht, and the moving-picture business monopolized even to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion-picture theaters in which the "trust" has no proprietary interest. The corporations and individuals named as defendants are:

Motion Picture Patents Company, General Film Company, Biograph Company, Thomas A. Edison (Inc.), Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, the Kalem Company (Inc.), George Kleine, Lubin Manufacturing Company, Melies Manufacturing Company, Pathe Freres, Selig Polyscope Company, Vitagraph Company of America, Armat Moving Picture Company, Frank L. Dyer, Henry N. Marvin, J. J. Kennedy, William Pelzer, Samuel Long, J. A. Beret, Siegmund Lubin, Gaston Melies, Albert E. Smith, George K. Spoor, and W. N. Selig.

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# THE DARROW ACQUITTAL

WITH THE JURY which found him "not guilty" of attempted bribery crowding about him with congratulations, and the presiding judge proclaiming that "hundreds of thousands of hallelujahs will go up from as many throats" on the publication of the news, Clarence S. Darrow's vindication, observes the Springfield *Republican*, "is as splendid as it is complete." Nor is the vindication unpleasing to *The Republican*, which, tho looking upon him as "an extreme radical," has always thought him "too idealistic to descend to corruption in gaining his ends in a court of justice." Like satisfaction is shown by such papers as the Milwaukee *Leader*, St. Louis *Republic*, Fort Worth *Record*, Baltimore *News*, and Oakland *Tribune*. "The friends of industrial peace," as well as labor itself, are to be congratulated" upon the outcome, for, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*,

"The destruction of leaders like Darrow, Mitchell, and Gompers would gain nothing for those who are adverse to organized labor in interest, for it would discourage labor from putting forth its best men in leadership, and tend to the substitution of less responsible representatives in the common councils."

The Darrow case was a direct result of the trial of the McNamara brothers, for whom Mr. Darrow was chief counsel, and followed an indictment for the alleged bribery of George N. Lockwood, a prospective juror in the McNamara case. To quote the story of the case from the news columns of the New York *Times:*

"On November 28, 1911, Bert H. Franklin, chief detective of the McNamara defense, was arrested for the bribery of Lockwood. In January he made a confession that he had bribed Robert F. Bain, the first juror sworn to try the McNamara case, and had sought to bribe five other prospective jurors, including Lockwood.

"On January 29 two indictments were reported against Darrow for the alleged bribery of Bain and Lockwood.

"Trial on the Lockwood indictment began on May 15, and thirteen weeks and two days elapsed before the case went to the jury, making it the longest criminal trial ever held in Los Angeles County.

"The chief reliance of the defense was that the agreement between prosecution and defense under which the McNamaras entered their pleas of guilty was made prior to the alleged bribery of Lockwood, and that there was therefore no occasion for corrupting jurors."

Darrow's speech in his own defense, which his prosecutor, District Attorney Fredericks, is said to have characterized as one of the greatest ever heard in a court-room, contained a justification of his advice to the McNamaras to plead guilty, and the assertion that the blowing up of the Los Angeles *Times* building, tho a criminal act, was done with no thought of taking human life. The acquittal of August 17 is thought by the press to end the case against Darrow. For, while he faces another trial under a second indictment, the press generally believe that even should it be found worth while to bring the case before a jury, an early acquittal would be practically assured. In a formal statement given out after his acquittal Darrow said in part:

"None of those who knew me ever believed that I was corrupt, and their encouragement and faith has been my greatest help in this trial. The indictment and prosecution could not have happened except under the tense excitement and strain of the dramatic close of the McNamara case.

"I shall spend the rest of my life as I have that which is past, in doing the best I can to serve the cause of the poor."

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CLARENCE S. DARROW.

"I shall spend the rest of my life as I have that which is past, in doing the best I can to serve the cause of the poor."

After expressing its "satisfaction that the rotten conspiracy framed up" against Clarence S. Darrow has failed, the Socialist New York *Call* goes on to vent its wrath against the "conspirators" and to hint that Darrow is now free to fight again and to strike another blow. We read in part:

"The public spokesman of labor, whether strike-leader or lawyer, must calculate on the chances of being grabbed in this fashion, deprived of liberty, his time wasted, and his living interfered with without any possibility of redress.

"This method of using the law to discourage the activities of advocates of the working class will be accepted by all 'law-abiding citizens' of that class, simply because as yet they must abide by it; they can not help themselves. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone had sixteen months taken from their lives on account of it. It has cost Darrow time, trouble, and much pecuniary loss. And Ettor and Giovannitti are now being subjected to the same experience. . . . . .

"The law can not be used in this manner against the vile, sneaking tools of capitalism. The indictment against Burns for kidnaping was instantly quashed, tho the kidnaping was an actual fact, while the rotten frame-up against Darrow, demolished in thirty minutes by the jury, was sufficient to hold him for many months. . . . . .

"However, the victims, fortunately, are not the kind of men that such persecution can daunt. The experience usually intensifies their determination to spend themselves further in labor's cause, and the intended terrorism defeats its own purpose.

"Darrow is a determined man, and we make no doubt that he will make good his statement to the jury that he will still defend the cause of the plundered and disinherited workers. He had virtually retired before taking up the McNamara case, and had not this odious conspiracy against him been framed would probably have retired after the case was closed.

"But this thing will keep him in the field a while longer, and we sincerely hope that room can be found for his services in the Ettor-Giovannitti trial. What Darrow could do to that infamously rotten frame-up would certainly be worth doing, and we should as certainly like to see it done."

The Kansas City *Journal*, voicing more conservative opinion, warns Mr. Darrow that if he "seeks to read into his acquittal more than properly belongs there he will make a grievous mistake, and if labor organizations interpret it as a wholesale indorsement of all of Darrow's incendiary views they will follow in the line of error." It seems to *The Journal* that "the net result of the whole affair will undoubtedly be a restraint upon the violent proclivities of misguided representatives of union labor who practise what labor officially disapproves."

A fact in connection with the Darrow case which appears conspicuous to the New York *Herald* is "the time consumed in its trial—three months and two days."

"The incongruity of a man taking so long a time to make clear his innocence of an alleged crime, or the State to convict should it be successful, in any court of law in the land, furnishes food for serious reflection by the sober-minded. . . . . .

"All the time necessary for the meting of exact justice must be given for the hearing of every case, but it would seem that three days or a week would have been ample time for Darrow to establish his innocence. It is unlikely that it would have consumed in England or Canada more than seven days to hear a case similar to Darrow's."

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CHARLES DEWEY HILLES,
Chairman Republican National Committee.

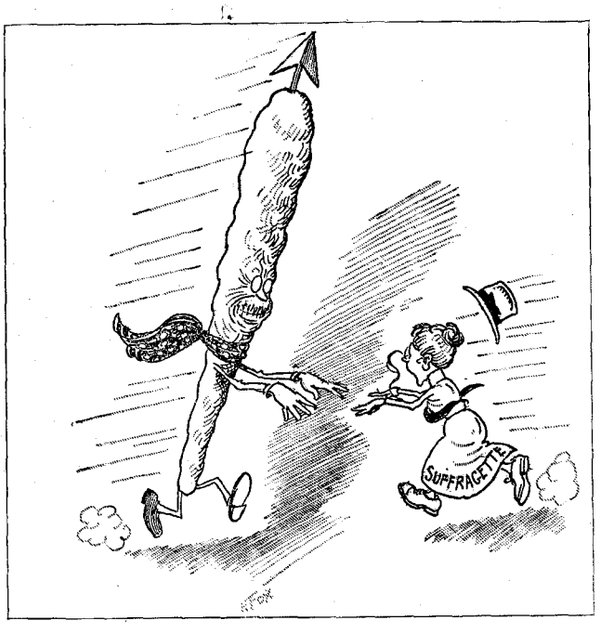
WILLIAM F. M'COMBS,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

JOSEPH MOORE DIXON,
Chairman Progressive National Committee.

THE MEN WHO ARE MANAGING THE CAMPAIGN

## WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN

WOMAN'S DAY in national politics seems to many an editorial observer to be now dawning. With Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Miss Alice Carpenter, acting respectively as official heads of the woman's propaganda in the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive campaign organizations, it is plain to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) "that the national chairwoman has arrived on the scene. The politicians have suddenly found out that women vote in six States; that there is an insistent demand for the suffrage among them in many other States, and that they have become a political force to be reckoned with." So that *The Evening Post* even ventures to take it for granted "that the chairwoman has come to stay; that henceforth work among the women voters will be as regularly part of a Presidential campaign as among Italians, or German-Americans, or negroes." The activity of "so many clever, energetic, and accomplished women" in "the posts of official responsibility and cooperation" given to them in this campaign is taken by the New York *Sun* as "additional evidence of the increasing force of women in politics and of the value set upon their political services by the trousered politicians."




"THE SPEAR THAT KNOWS NO BROTHER" RECOGNIZES A SISTER.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

"One doesn't have to be actually decrepit to remember when there was something almost ludicrous or eccentric about a woman in politics. At most her oratorical skill was regarded. We see them now in places requiring sound judgment, exquisite skill, tact—which nobody will deny them—in short, having an opportunity to show in practical political work those qualities that have been admired so much in their administration of charities and in their religious and educational occupations and avocations."

Woman's influence will be utilized in a great variety of ways in this campaign, notes the Boston *Christian Science Monitor;* "they will act as contributors to party treasuries, as speakers at formal and informal gatherings of voters, as members of national, State, and local supervisory committees, and as voters." And this participation, adds *The Monitor*, is not to be without effect on the women themselves:

"The process of induction into more active share in practical politics will inevitably moderate the radicalism of many women, as they find how largely it is a matter of compromise. Not the least significant aspect of the invasion of the modern political world by militant woman is the far-reaching effect it is bound to have upon the doctrinaire idealism hitherto so characteristic of her. She in turn may make civics more idealistic; but doubtless she will have to give as well as take, surrender as well as grasp, be content with half a loaf, and 'fall to rise again.' Jane Addams as a partizan Progressive can not be as hard and fast a reformer as she is when managing Hull House or attending a charities and corrections convention."

The New York *American* (Dem.) would have us "consider whether this sudden incursion of women into politics ought not to bring into the field a new kind of political intelligence." And it asks:

"Are the women going to just thresh over the old straw of masculine partizanship?

"Or are they going to give us a fresh view?"

As if in answer to this question, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who has been the chief organizer of the Women's National Wilson and Marshall League, and has appeared on the stump for the Democratic candidate, writes in the New York *Herald* (Ind.) a message to American women. She, at least, believes that women entering politics—and she urges all women to enter—will bring a "fresh view" of things. Irrespective of parties, there are certain measures for which all women should stand, thinks Mrs. Harriman. "Among these are measures righting

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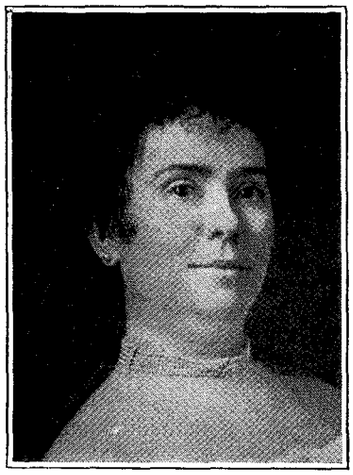

MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL,
President of the National Woman's Republican Association.

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN,
President of the Women's National Wilson and Marshall League.

MISS ALICE CARPENTER,
Who is organizing the women of the Progressive party.

AND THE WOMEN WHO ARE HELPING THEM.

inconsistencies in our present industrial situation," and benefiting children, the home, and public health and morals. Furthermore, she says, "women should add their influence to those who are struggling to bring politics into the open, to make it the business of the whole people, for how else can the common interests be promoted?" Mrs. Harriman goes on to make a specific appeal to three classes of women, "those who already have the vote, those who haven't it, but desire it, and those who have no wish ever to be enfranchised":

"Those women who now have the ballot should give their votes to those leaders who are setting up the old standard of principle for all men to follow, instead of tolerating the degeneration that has come into our political life, resulting from the control of the many by the few. . . . . .

"The women should vote for a leader who in practical executive work has proved what an executive who has the welfare of the working classes at heart can do for them through legislation. . . . . .

"The woman voter particularly should consider the increased cost of living when selecting the platform and the candidate for whom she will cast her ballot. Women as the purchasers of almost everything that comes into the house feel most keenly the effect of the increased cost of living.

"One of the causes of this increased cost is the tariff. It is time that women awoke to the fact that the tariff is no remote issue which has no relation to their individual lives, but that tariff measures are intimately related to the every-day affairs of the household and that the details of household expenditure, to which the wife and mother devotes so much of her time, are directly affected by tariff measures, which she has sometimes felt were not at all in her province.

"Those women who already have the franchise can add much to the dignity of our country by proving that in order to be successful in a campaign it is not necessary that it should be fought out in a slough of personalities and recriminations, but may be won on the uplands by standing for a cause and truly believing that cause to be bigger than any one leader.

"Those women who want the suffrage, but have not yet attained it, and who are willing to leave the suffrage issue temporarily in abeyance, by taking a sane stand and an active part in this campaign, can demonstrate that they are worthy of the vote better than in any other way. Certainly, until they attain that which they believe to be their right, there is much that is directly at their doors which needs their influence and attention.

"Where women do not desire equal franchise they still can not divest themselves of the responsibility of indirect influence through one or more members of the community. So, should they not make themselves familiar with important questions that they may use their influence to the best possible advantage?

"Finally, let the influence of the women be used to keep all bitterness and backbiting out of political campaigns, remembering that differences of opinion are only superficial after all. It is the fundamental desire for right and justice that counts."

BOUQUETS, LARGE AND SMALL, FOR THE DEAR LADIES.
—Osborn in the Baltimore *News*.

While several suffragist leaders explain that their movement is entirely non-partizan, others as prominent are working in the Progressive ranks. Their attitude is thus explained by Miss Carpenter, who is organizing the Progressive women:

"Instead of fighting outside the party, we are now a part of it. Instead of being a man's party exclusively, the Progressive party is for both men and women. Just think of what that means! The great new party is represented on its national committee by both men and women. The party does not simply endorse woman's suffrage, but it pledges itself to it, and one of its planks is the franchise."

Miss Boswell, who is helping Mr. Hilles in his campaign to reelect President Taft, does not believe that there is any "tumbling over by women to attach themselves to the third party." She is making careful plans for country-wide work among women and says she expects

"to get in touch with the county chairmen of the Republican party all over the United States, but particularly in the States

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where women vote. Through the chairmen we will get into touch with leading Republican women and organize joint campaign committees of men and women, then I guess we will be able to make things hum."

So zealous a suffragette as Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has been trying to show the recently enfranchised women of California why they should vote for Governor Wilson, who has not come out for suffrage, rather than for Colonel Roosevelt, who has. In the course of a San Francisco speech in which *The Call* (Rep.) finds many "shrewd comments" she said:

"Woodrow Wilson is a man who always exercises self-control. He will never be found acting like a bull moose. It will never be possible to call Woodrow Wilson 'Woody,' as Roosevelt is called 'Teddy.' . . . . . .

"Recently Mr. Roosevelt has burst out for suffrage. Wilson is opposed to suffrage and is too honest to say that he is for it. He has a few old-fashioned prejudices. But the best way to correct them is to vote for Wilson and convince him by that means that suffrage is a good thing."

## THE POSTAL "ESPIONAGE" CHARGES

FLAT DENIALS from the postal authorities of Senator La Follette's charge that his mail has been rifled and "subjected to an espionage almost Russian in character" have failed to have any effect upon those of our editors who choose to take the case seriously. While some of the press receive the Senator's complaint with light sarcasm, a number of others go as far in the opposite direction as the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), which declares: "Opening private letters that contain matter interesting or prejudicial to its heads is no new habit of the Post-Office Department of the United States." La Follette's charge, made in a speech to the Senate, was that some of the answers to 15,000 letters that he had addressed to postal employees for information about conditions in the service, were opened in an attempt to spy upon his investigations. He declared also that men were removed from the railway mail service "for no other reasons than that they joined organizations designed to improve labor conditions in the service." A majority of our writers overlook this latter charge in their excitement about espionage. *The Evening World* declares itself not in favor of secret societies or combinations among employees in government services, "but strongly in favor of finding out how far United States post-office officials believe themselves empowered to detain or open private correspondence." The Senator's charge will surprize no one who has had experience of being under the displeasure of high officials or departments of this Government, the editorial says; and to back this declaration it chronicles as follows:

"When *The World* was undergoing the Panama persecution at the hands of Mr. Roosevelt, then President, the private mail of this newspaper was regularly opened by some person or persons in the post-office service.

"Again, several years ago, when the Periodical Publishers' Association sent a committee to Washington to argue the question of postal rates on second-class matter, the mail of the committee was systematically tampered with. . . . . .

"Does the United States post-office consider itself a department of a free government, or does it model itself upon the Czar's imperial police?"

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) comes still closer to branding the Department as "Russianized" and lays the blame chiefly upon the Postmaster-General:

"The rottenness, the oppression, and the usurpation of the Post-Office Department and the department of alleged justice have discredited every utterance coming from either and made each a stench in the nostrils of those who reverence democratic government. In a hideous burlesque at 'economy' Hitchcock has demoralized the postal service from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Great Lakes to the Gulf. As a side line, his chain of 'inspectors,' so called, have introduced into a public department of an assumed popular government espionage, bureaucracy, and 'strong-arm' brow-beating that make the 'third-degree' methods of the surviving tyrannies of civilization bland by comparison."

To cases cited by the New York editor *The Constitution* adds a Southern instance:

"In the South alone, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the Progressive Union, of New Orleans, presented enough evidence to pillory the Department. Both demanded action. It would seem the committee would have leapt at such aid in the performance of its sworn duty. It did not. As a compromise, and only after being persistently prodded, it reluctantly agreed to let postal employees come to Washington at their own expense, and testify with no guarantee whatever against the wrath of the sinister forces ruling the Department. The explanation? The only one that will occur to the average American citizen is that which rises in the chloroforming effect of a little petty post-office patronage."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.), not attempting to judge the merits of the Senator's case, censures him for his method, advising that he should have made complaint immediately and formally:

"It is unfair to the Post-Office Department to intimate such irregularities in so offhand and incidental a manner. The whole assertion will fall to the ground as a mere suspicion without basis in fact if the Senator does not promptly and peremptorily demand an investigation of the manner in which his mail has been handled both by the Post-Office Department and by the Senate post-office."

In reply to an inquiry about why he had not made complaint to the Post-Office Department, Senator La Follette is quoted in the New York *Sun* (Ind.) as saying:

"I did not see how anything could be gained by that method."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE high cost of living at Newport: $100,000 for one Fish ball.—*New York World.*

WE shall have to put an extra "o" in Moses. The Colonel says his fight began on Mt. Sinai.—*Columbia State.*

THE inventor of a dancing bull moose committed suicide because he was short of money. Where was Perkins?—*New York Tribune.*

IF Father Noah had known T. R. was going to stand at Armageddon he would not have let the bull moose into the ark.—*Houston Chronicle.*

OUR contemporaries are talking about "The Bull Moose Hymn." The Bull Moose Hymn, we imagine, is Theodore Roosevelt.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

IF Governor Johnson gets the support of all the Hirams in Vermont, no other Vice-Presidential candidate will have much show there.—*New York Evening Mail.*

MRS. BELMONT now has "Votes for Women" printed on her checks. If the checks are satisfactory she'll find the sentiment promptly endorsed.—*St. Louis Republic.*

WE have never been able to figure out satisfactorily how T. R. finds time to eat.—*Columbia State.*

A FIGHT between the Tammany Tiger and the Bull Moose would provide an interesting spectacle.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

ADVICES from Nicaragua are that in a fierce assault on the capital the rebels knocked two boards off the city walls.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

No wonder Senator La Follette is piqued. Colonel Roosevelt kidnaped his baby and taught the infant to call the Colonel papa.—*Chicago News.*

DRUGGISTS are demanding that physicians' prescriptions be written legibly. What! Take the romance and mystery out of medicine?—*Chicago News.*

EVERY now and then one of our warships discovers an uncharted reef, thus justifying the existence of a navy, even in times of profound peace.—*Newark News.*

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wilson says he will retire on March 5. As a reward for this candor, he may now expect a reproof from Chairman Hilles.—*Cleveland Leader.*

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## NEW MENACE TO GERMANY

AT THE TIME when expansion of the navies of the world becomes the principal topic of debate by the various governments, it is significant that France and Russia are to join in a combination of their navies. Thus from the Baltic across the North Sea to the Mediterranean there will be established a new line of military supervision. We may even say that the Germans will be hemmed in between the two fleets. The fleet of Russia is, of course, at present only a potentiality, but the fleet of France is an absolute fact. The London papers hold this convention as one form of solution of the great rivalry which is expected between England and Germany, and the London *Standard* thinks that the conclusion of this naval understanding between Russia and France points to the combination of the three powers, England, France, and Russia, against the evident intentions of Germany. In Berlin this new convention has produced a disagreeable impression. The official organs, however, have tried to qualify the situation. The *Berliner Tageblatt* states:

"On the fourth of July an interview took place at a Baltic port between the Czar Nicholas and Kaiser William, while ministers of the state representing Russia had long interviews with Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg. As long as the Chancellor was in Russia, however, he declared that the relations between the two places had become improved. Now, one month afterward, we have the news of a convention concluded between France and Russia which means united action on the sea, and constitutes an expansion of the Franco-Russian Treaty of Alliance. This proves that those who have been skeptical as to the results of the meeting of William and Nicholas at the Baltic court were correct in their surmises."

Another German paper, the *Neueste-Nachrichten* (Berlin), also acknowledges the futility of Germany's attempt to win over Russia as her friend to the exclusion of others.

"Certain German observers have not paid sufficient attention to the fact that during the interview of the Kaiser and the Czar, the head of the Russian army and the head of the Russian navy were at Paris. This circumstance might make optimists think that Russia had no intention of severing her kindly relations with France. The new naval convention between Russia and France should not rouse in us any futile alarm, but shows that the grouping of the Powers remains as it was before."

The *Vossiche Zeitung* (Berlin) declares more pointedly that there is something really alarming in this new convention, which enables France and Russia to practically control the North Sea, and we read:

"The new Russian fleet will really force Germany to use a large part of her naval forces in the protection of her own sea-line, and will prevent her from attacking the English fleet. Military authorities will now be obliged to land in Pomerania and in the province of East Prussia a large body of troops, which will weaken the contingency originally demanded for service on the French frontier. One is compelled to ask whether the German Government has been quite wide awake with reference to the Franco-Russian negotiations."

Stronger still are the feelings of the Pan-Germanist *Post* (Berlin), which appears to be quite overcome by a burst of sentiment when it exclaims:

"We see here the answer that France makes to the interview between the Czar and the Kaiser. This interview is said by the German Foreign Minister to have had a success which was brilliant and surpassed every hope. The news of this naval convention, arranged scarcely a month after the departure of the Kaiser from the Baltic coast, confirms the idea that we had of that interview. Present incidents prove that the optimists of the German official circles have had few grounds for their convictions."

The *Morgen Post* (Berlin) and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) look upon the convention from a more cheerful point of view. And the latter remarks that "it is too early to discuss results of the convention because Russia at present has no fleet, and the convention will amount to nothing until Russia's fleet be built." In the same tone the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The conclusion of this convention is scarcely a matter to excite the feelings of the world. As naval power in the last few years has been something of grave importance, it is quite natural that naval agreements should follow the military agreements to complete the alliance. The same sort of a convention exists between France and England. It is quite probable that a naval convention has also been arranged between England and Italy."

Austria received the news with a certain indifference in view of the fact that Russia has as yet no fleet, but the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has a pretty long article on the subject, the point of which is that the convention is understood to be a particular menace to Germany, for, of course, the union of Russian and French fleets can only take place on the Baltic and the North Sea, since the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is excluded from the Mediterranean by the closing of the Dardanelles.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BRITAIN'S DISAPPOINTING RECORD IN EDUCATING INDIA

IN VIEW of the program that we have set before ourselves to educate the rising generation of Filipinos, it is interesting to note what our English cousins have achieved in advancing the cause of literacy in India. The first institution established by the British Administration was the Calcutta *Madrasa*, founded by Warren Hastings in 1781. Since then the white rulers of Hindustan more than once have gone on record that "it is one of our most sacred duties to be the means, as far as in us lies, of conferring upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, and which India may under Providence derive from her connection with England," to quote the words of an official dispatch issued in 1854. But judging the tree from the fruit it bears, the result of English activity extending over a century to educate the people of Hindustan can not but be regarded as disappointing in the extreme, for, according to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), "the latest official returns give 106 males and 11 females per 1,000 as literate," and according to *The Tribune* (Lahore), "only 95 males and 10 females per 10,000 have been returned as literate in English in the latest Census Report of India. Among the British Provinces Bombay takes the lead, and the United Provinces come last. But the colloquial knowledge of English is most wide-spread in Madras, tho the English-speaking servant as a coolie has not been returned as literate in that language."

These figures showing what has been accomplished in advancing literacy in India must be read in conjunction with statistics of the pupils now being educated in the Peninsula. A statement lately printed in the *Gazette of India* (the official publication issued by the Government from Calcutta) shows that during the year beginning April 1, 1910, and ending March 31, 1911, British India (not including the territories governed by East Indian princes) had a population of 254,820,616, but only 6,345,582 children in school.

Such statistics can not be characterized as constituting a brilliant record, but the British, instead of lamenting over the fact that ignorance stalks the land of India despite a century of English rule, seem disposed to congratulate themselves

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because of recent years increasing numbers of schoolable boys and girls are receiving instruction. This conclusion is based upon the following comparative statement reproduced from *The Gazette of India:*

| Year. | Scholars. | Population. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1906–07 | 5,388,632 | 241,264,968 | $18,668,000 |
| 1907–08 | 5,699,146 | 242,819,633 | 20,053,000 |
| 1908–09 | 5,972,204 | 242,820,305 | 21,949,334 |
| 1909–10 | 6,203,305 | 241,717,588 | 22,892,000 |
| 1910–11 | 6,345,582 | 254,820,616 | 23,956,000 |

These tables no doubt show that during the last year a million more scholars are to be found in the schools of India than during the previous quinquennium; and that the expenditure on education increased by over five million dollars during that period. But still the facilities for schooling offered by the British Government to East Indian children continues to be very inadequate, since according to the last census four villages out of every five are without a schoolhouse of any kind whatever.

But the most disappointing feature of this educational survey of India is the fact that in the year ending March 31, 1911, the number of girls receiving instruction, according to *The Gazette of India* (Calcutta), was 793,646. When it is borne in mind that the female population of British India is at least 125,000,000; the fact that less than a million girls are now receiving education shows how pitifully slowly literacy is advancing in Hindustan.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY, projected by England and Russia, will unite India with Europe, and Bombay can be reached from St. Petersburg in five or six days. The principal interests concerned in this railroad will be those of Russia and England. It will be the main route between Europe and the Far East, says a writer in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). This leading organ, in discussing the commercial importance of the road, thinks that France has not got very much interest in the enterprise. France, we are told, will probably reap no commercial benefits from it because France carries her merchandise to the East by water only. "But," this journal proceeds to say, "without doubt the merchandise of England and of France will mainly be carried to India by the sea route, which is incomparably less costly than that of the land route, but the length of the journey between London and Bombay is estimated at seven days by the projected railroad. And it is therefore not to be doubted that this route will be chosen for the transport of all European mail matter, as well as by the great majority of travelers. It would, therefore, be a great mistake on the part of France to throw any obstacle in the way of the construction of the trans-Persian line." To quote further:

"Very great interests are at stake in this enterprise, and it is important that we should consider beforehand the results of its building and take pains lest by negligence and misunderstanding we entangle the international situation with regard to a great work which will necessarily be completed one day or the other."

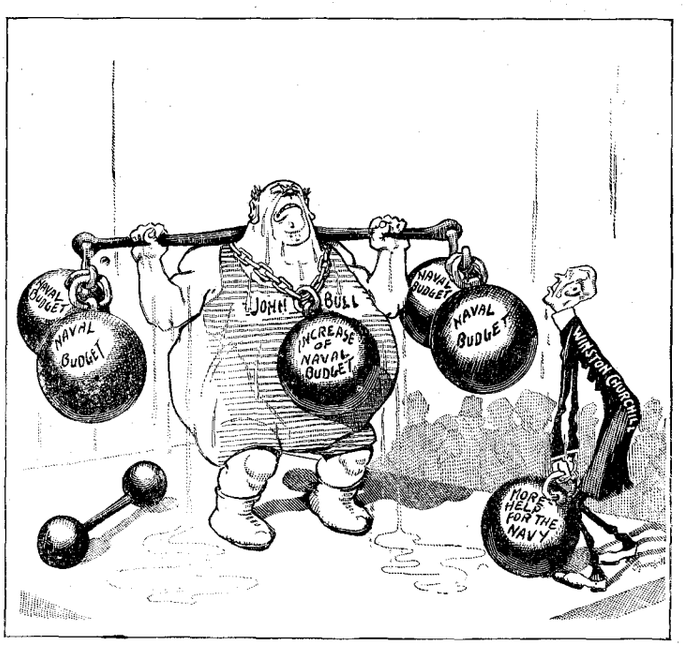
The writer then goes on to consider the various agreements that were formed between Russia and England with regard to the way in which this line should run, and he says:

"We consider that England will be the greatest gainer by it. The scheme has met with a great deal of opposition in the House of Commons, particularly on the part of the Radicals, who fear that it may make a high road, not only for merchants and merchandise, but also for an invading army which could thus enter India on the northwest."

He continues as follows:

"The arguments for and against this work are numerous. In considering the map and the route it is impossible not to think exaggerated the fears of an invasion of India by Russian troops transported by this line. The distance is one chief obstacle. Great Britain has a hundred means to render the railroad unavailable for her enemies before the first Russian regiments could reach the western frontier of Beluchistan, which is itself situated at a rather out-of-the-way distance from India, and it is also absolutely improbable that Russia, reversing her present policy, would enter into an armed conflict with England."

JOHNNIE AND GRETCHEN AT PLAY.
What the deeper meaning, who can say,
Is hidden in this childish play?
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).




A NAVAL ATHLETE.
My dear John, we must outrun all competition.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

NAVAL AMUSEMENTS IN EUROPE.

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The argument which prevails over all others is that which was put forward by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and dwelt on at some length by Lord Crewe in Parliament. This argument is that the ultimate construction of the Trans-Persian road is inevitable, and if England adopts on this question a hostile attitude the Government would run the risk of seeing such a road built some fine day in hostility to the country.

France, adds this paper, will give her full concurrence to the scheme, altho not at present directly interested in it. To quote further:

"France has no such arrangements to make as have been made between Russia and England, but interests of the first order invite her to facilitate the measures which those two countries are taking. Since the financial participation which has been asked of France confer upon her a right to participate in the negotiations and the preliminary deliberations, she ought to do all in her power to make this a means of international accord throughout the whole world, at the same time guaranteeing for the capital invested desirable and solid securities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CONFESSIONS OF A SUFFRAGETTE

THE CLEVER playwright, essayist, and public speaker Cicely Hamilton, whose comedies have been favorably received by New York audiences, writes in the London *Daily Mail* an article under the heading "Why I Became a Suffragette." She has already produced a one-act play, "How the Vote was Won," to illustrate her principles, altho hitherto it has only been acted by suffragettes, and happily did not include window-smashing or hurling of deadly weapons. She herself was "always," she declares, "a feminist in embryo—by temperament if not by conviction." When "six or seven or so," she was filled with "envy and resentment" over "the preferential treatment and superior prospects of the human boy" and "the artificial limitation of the energies of the average human girl." Later on she found that because she was a woman she was expected to be "charming," and she had "a galling sense" that "what people liked in her was not what she liked and believed to be highest in herself." Yet in obedience to "hint and precept and pressure of example and opinion" she tried to make herself "an attractive personality." At last, however, she came to think this course of self-training was absurd, and she now declares:

"I do not know exactly how and when the whole business first struck me as ridiculous—the perennial persevering endeavor of many and various women to mold themselves to the same pattern (often against the grain) and attain to the same end, domesticity and marriage. But I can look back upon a time when the boring and ridiculous nature of the process, so far as I was concerned, had dawned upon me definitely, and I had decided that it was quite unnecessary to continue it.

"Followed the inquiry as to whether a good many of us were not wasting our best energies along the line of most resistance; and the conclusion that there were frequent exceptions to the rule that a woman found happiness only in the service of her husband and of child—in short, I began to ask myself how far I and the other women of my acquaintance were really and honestly in want of the things that we had been told from our childhood were what we ought to want. And I discovered not only that some of us, even while striving to attain them with all our might, were not at all in need of them, but that a considerable number of us had not the faintest idea of what we really did want, coming eventually to the conclusion that we, who were women, were creatures not of one possibility, but of many, and that the best and most necessary thing for us to do was to find out as speedily as might be what those possibilities were."

TWO SUFFRAGETTES OF THE THEATRICAL WORLD,

Miss Edith Craig (daughter of Ellen Terry) and Miss Cicely Hamilton. The former, on the reader's left, has done picket duty on the London streets, and the other, Miss Hamilton, has publicly debated the question with G. K. Chesterton.

She eventually reached another stage in the development of her feminism. She was convinced that men as a class do not support women as a class, and she recognized that most women work, not for themselves, but for others, altho, unlike men, they receive no wage. To quote her words:

"Long before I had arrived at this conclusion I had, like every woman who works for her bread, got rid of the delusion that women in the mass were supported by men in the mass—as an act of amiability and protection. At one time of my life I knew few women who did not work for a wage, and those few, for the most part, differed from their wage-earning sisters only in this—that they toiled without monetary guerdon. Thus, long before I had learned to dispute, in so many words, the proposition that woman's place is the home, I knew that women situated as I was could not stay at home unless they wished to starve; the said knowledge leaving me with small respect for venerable sentiment, and helping, in no small degree, to develop me from a mere rebel, conscious only of personal misfit in the scheme of things, to a full-fledged feminist—that is to say, to a woman who understood that her sense of misfit and restiveness was not peculiar to herself, but the characteristic of a repressed and restive class."

Miss Cicely Hamilton does not deny the superiority of the male sex, and has never claimed that the principal part of human genius and ability has been allotted to women. But she often pities men who go through life hampered by the burden of useless, incapable womankind. She writes for women to share the political power and social independence of the male from a desire to help and relieve him. As she says:

"I may add—tho I be not believed—that my feministic faith is not, and never has been, based upon a belief in the essential superiority of the human woman over the human man. On the contrary, I believe that the male of the human species is, take him all in all, a more advanced, competent, and capable creature than his female relative. If it were not so, I should not see the force of demanding for his female relative the freedom of opportunity, which, to a great extent, has made him what he is, while as regards the evils to be remedied, the wrongs to be redressed by means of triumphant feminism, I do not confine my sympathy to the evils endured and the wrongs suffered by women as the result of their present subjection. On the contrary again, since I can declare, in all honor and honesty, that I am often moved to involuntary pity by the spectacle of the well-intentioned male staggering through life under the deadly burden which presses on his back—the burden of incompetent and helpless femininity. True tho it be that his own hands, prompted by his own owlishness, have placed the burden there,

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he is none the less an object of sympathy! And tho he resents (as he generally does) any and every attempt to induce his burden to slip down from his shoulders and stand on her own two feet, we, who wish him well, shall none the less persevere in our charitable endeavors to save him from the consequences of his own mistakes!"

The economic side of feminism is especially dwelt upon by Marcelle Tinayre, "the leading French woman novelist," who, writing in the London paper quoted above, declares:

"A great many young girls who formerly would have thought themselves dishonored by going out to work are now forced to contemplate the necessity of having a profession, whether they like it or not. They have to choose between work and misery.

"And there are also with them, in countless numbers, the women who in the mate have found a burden instead of a help and have to lift the weight of the household. There are also the widows, the deserted women, the wives devoted to unlucky or invalid husbands, there are the women once rich, now penniless, only skilled in the art of managing a retinue of servants, but unfit for any practical work.

"It was by coming in touch with such women, in seeing their lives and their souls, that I understood, before I experienced it personally, that the march of feminism is neither philosophical, political, nor sentimental. Its causes lie deeper than in the mere longing for emancipation, or in the new sense of dignity, of responsibility, which have of late sprung into women's minds. Such longings, such desires are but results. The main cause is in the economic evolution which women did not want, but which they must accept."

## ILL TRAINING AND SNOBBERY IN BRITISH ATHLETICS

THE DEFEAT of the English athletes at Stockholm and the manifest proof that they were outclassed created a good deal of astonishment in Europe, for it is allowed that England has for years set an example in the cultivation of bodily strength and endurance which other nations have followed. We learn from the Paris *Temps* that French schoolboys and collegians are only during this present year becoming trained in sports and inured to fatigue, and that the authorities are waking up to the fact that if the glory of the nation is in its young men, "the glory of young men," as the wise man remarks, "is their strength."

The triumph of the American team is very ill-naturedly reflected upon by the London *Saturday Review*, whose comments we need not quote at length, as this journal is always opposed to things American.

Other writers attribute the British failure to defective training and diet, but *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* assures its readers that in any case England ought to be satisfied with her champions. The object of the visit to Stockholm was attained, for the object was sport and not quasi-professional success. In the words of this monthly:

"For our part, we can not deplore the failure of our English athletes, concerning which so much has been said by exultant Americans. Our organization may be bad; if it be so, it does not matter. Our system of training may be devised by amateurs; perhaps it is none the worse for that. At any rate, we travel across the seas to do our best and to watch the best of others. Even if we do not win, we shall have attained our end. But, object our critics, this is not enough. The failure of England in athletic sports, it is said, is a clear proof of degeneracy. We have taught the trick of running and jumping to others, and have instantly fallen behind ourselves. What does it matter, so long as we have avoided the pit of professionalism? It matters everything, says the noisy press of New York. Henceforth England is a back number in the world's history. If our champions can not run faster and jump farther than the champions of other countries, she is 'down and out' forever. Poor England! Still poorer Germany, who has not given a much better account of herself than Italy and Greece!

"The fact that the Americans led in the Olympic games proves neither the decadence of English courage nor the supremacy of American wisdom. It is a triumph of professionalism, and of professionalism alone. It proves that at a given moment America has trained more efficient athletes than any other part of the globe—proves that, and no more. He who wins an Olympic prize returns to America what is far greater than a hero—'a made man.' He gets a post as trainer, and turns out other victors successful as himself. And it is precisely this spirit of professionalism, this lust to win, which will never be introduced into Great Britain. Wherever professionalism has flourished there has been an end of sport."

"A Suburban Athlete" writes to the London *Standard* to say that the cause of British defeat is much more than a question of diet or training. "Caste," he declares, "rules the world of athletics and all is snobbery." On this point the United States has the superiority. To quote his words:

"At present the whole tendency seems to be that only public school and university men shall have all the chances. Those who control the English contribution to the Olympic Games would like to see England represented by nice young men with nice pedigrees and splendid educations, but beautiful tho this idea may be, I think more attention ought to be paid to the humbler members of the community, and our position at the games might improve accordingly. In America a man has all the chances that his jumping or running talents entitle him to, even if he is the son of a dust-man. The Americans have no caste in athletics.

"I was present at the meeting of the Athletics Advisory Club the other night, when the question of how to do better at the next games was discust, and there were several instances of the sort of thing I mean. A committee was proposed to consider the question of raising money, and it was found that every member was a university man, in spite of the fact that there were many officials of well-known clubs present who, altho not university men, were sufficiently prominent in the world of athletics not to be passed over so calmly. Then during the evening a gentleman got up and assured a mixt audience (I mean that a lot of us were ordinary athletes who had never been to a university) that he was sure that in the matter of training a gentleman athlete could only hope to be properly coached by a man who was also a gentleman. There was a world of iron-bound prejudice in the way in which he said it, and in several other ways during the evening this same spirit of caste prejudice was reflected by different speakers."

Commenting on these remarks, *The Standard* thinks that a suspended opinion on such questions is desirable, and gently declines to accept the views of "A Suburban Athlete." To quote the words of this conservative organ with regard to the case of an Australian rower cited by its correspondent, of which it somewhat loftily remarks:

"Our correspondent's point of view is worth consideration. A little clear thinking on the subject of national sports, as well as even graver problems, is unquestionably desirable; especially as there is a marked inclination to indulge in loose and vague debate, in which the real importance of physical exercises to the race and to the individual is hopelessly obscured. But however much they may be imprest by the hard case of an Australian athlete, who is said to have been excluded from an English rowing club because he had once rowed in a crew which included a police-constable, a majority of our readers would probably be slow to admit that class distinctions, carried beyond all reason, are among the chief impediments to the triumph of British athletes in an international competition. Indeed, we should not be altogether surprized to hear it argued that, as a matter of fact, there is just as much risk of overdoing the camaraderie of sport. Sensible persons will perhaps be inclined to imitate the caution of the Florentine Ambassador mentioned by Horace Walpole. This astute diplomat informed his court that some people said Cromwell was dead, and others that he was alive; but that for his part he believed neither story. But it would certainly be matter for regret if any steps taken to improve the national prowess in sports and games should tend to widen class distinctions. One of the greatest advantages which the nation can derive from their promotion, advantages even more desirable than the prizes awarded at Olympic meetings, is the removal of such barriers where they can be most easily removed. Joining with the less prosperous in their amusements and recreations, it has been said, is the next best thing to sympathizing with them in their sufferings."

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# THE ELECTRIC AGE

TO THOSE who can remember when electricity was only a toy of the laboratory lecturer, the extent to which it has now interwoven itself into our daily life must always appear miraculous. No degree of familiarity to which it may attain will suffice to breed contempt in this particular case. This intimacy of use is due very largely to the discovery of effective, inexpensive, and convenient motors that may be run by electricity, and of similarly effective methods of generating just the kind of electricity that will run them. Add to this

By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

ELECTRIC SHEARING SAVES LABOR AND SPARES THE SHEEP.

the use of its power of heating resistant materials, which gives us electric light and heat, and its ability to travel for long distances either by conduction or radiation, which gives us the various telegraphic and telephonic systems, and the tale is briefly told. Not so, however, if we wish to examine its services in detail to each branch of industry, science, or art. This is done by Dr. J. Siegel in an article contributed to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York). After treating at some length of electric transportation, he goes on to say:

"To agriculture electricity has proved a boon, eliminating the drawbacks connected with the scarcity of manual labor. . . . The extent to which electricity now controls agriculture can be inferred from the use of electrical machinery for many operations which had previously been done exclusively by manual labor with a considerable expenditure of time and energy. The adoption of electrical sheep-shearing machines has, for instance, increased sixfold the output of each operator, while reducing to one-sixth the time required for a process so irksome to the animal. Milking is now done mechanically by electric means, thus sparing the animal and insuring a cleanliness and hygienical operation hitherto impossible.

"If electricity in these fields has been a useful helpmate, it has become a mighty ruler in the realm of industry and trade. The concentration in the production of energy, simplicity of power transmission, and possibility of power distribution down to the smallest units have made possible this victorious career. . . .

"The present tendencies of specialization and production on a large scale in a series of successive stages have been promoted by electricity, while the reduction in the cost of operation, elimination of manual labor, improvement in the social and hygienical condition of all branches of industry have brought about more powerful developments than had ever been witnessed in so short a time in any field of human activity."

As for the artizan, the electric motor is not less important to him than to industrial workmen. Many small industries which were rapidly nearing extinction have been again placed on a working basis by electricity. Wholesale tailors who formerly delivered eight suits per week are now enabled by electrically operated cutters, electrically driven sewing-machines, and electric flatirons to earn many times more than previously with less exertion and in healthier surroundings. Bakers are adopting electrically driven kneading-machines. The carpenter, instead of transporting heavy logs into his workshop, or working them laboriously by hand on the spot, now uses portable electric drills on the building site much more rapidly, conveniently, and satisfactorily. The same kind of thing is done by butchers, locksmiths, joiners; in fact, there is no artizan who could not advantageously replace human labor by electric motors, increasing the output, improving his sanitary and social conditions, and raising his standards. To quote further:

"Less striking, tho of no smaller importance, is the function of electricity in the realm of science. Apart from its own intrinsic interest as a separate branch of science, it has stimluated

By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

ELECTRIC HOT-AIR DOUCHE FOR DRYING THE POODLE.

and led to successful work its older sister sciences, expanding the realm of chemistry and physics, endowing them with new means of observation and more efficient arms, and thus preparing new and important results. Thus, for instance, the discovery of electro-magnetic waves has resulted in the development of wireless telegraphy; then we have such special branches as electro-chemistry, the determination of high speeds and high temperatures, etc. Electricity has furnished the mathematician with new problems and the lawyer with new tasks. Electricity has not only supplied medical men with new means of diagnosis

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(X-rays, etc.), but has done direct service in the cure or relief of many complaints. . . . . .

"Wherever electricity has been adopted, there has been increased safety and efficiency, with less expenditure of material and a substitution of mechanical labor for human and animal muscular work. There is thus an increasing spiritualization of labor which, commenced by the steam-engine, has been promoted more and more by electricity, and we must expect this tendency to extend even farther in the future."

## THE ENGINEER AS A PEACEMAKER

THAT THE WORKS of the modern engineer tend toward the increase of civilization and the consequent discouragement of war is the contention of George Duncan Snyder, who contributes an article on "The Works of the Engineer and the World's Peace" to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, August). The recent great increase in armaments, both military and naval, mostly dependent on the art of the engineer, may seem to give Mr. Snyder the lie, but he points out that the modern engineer is specifically a peace-engineer. The very name "engineer" until a century ago meant military engineer. When Shakespeare wrote of the "engineer" being hoist with his own petard, this was its only meaning, and an "engine" then meant a military machine of destruction. When a word was required to describe the builder of roads, canals, bridges, and the like, the prefix "civil" was used to differentiate the peaceful from the warlike branches of the art. Civil engineering is thus the offspring of military engineering, and it now bids fair to eclipse its parent's fame. We read:

"Civil engineering is, therefore, considering its warlike antecedents, a clear case of beating swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks.

"In the Royal Charter of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, which may be called the parent engineering society of the world, civil engineering is defined as 'the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man.' This definition thus covers a broad field and includes architects, mechanical and electrical engineers, as well as many scientists and inventors who would not claim to be engineers, and, in fact, all engineering not military which may be directed to the construction of tools, machines, or ways which can be converted to man's use or convenience, and not for his inconvenience, obstruction, or destruction. . . . . .

"In the past century, which has witnessed [a] great diminution in the frequency of wars, has occurred the greatest development in civilization the world has ever known, and in it in particular has occurred the creation and development of the art of the civil engineer.

"To what elements in this development can we attribute this sudden change in the frequency of wars? Is it due to moral or intellectual forces or to material ones?

"While the intellectual movement has been great, . . . it could not have been brought about without the works of the engineer. . . . The cause to which he would attribute this condition is the increased ease of transportation and communication as brought about by the steam-engine, the printing-press, and the telegraph, and the consequent stimulus to commerce and the internationalization of capital. . . . . .

"Of the above inventions, the most far-reaching in its effects is the steam-engine. In its application to railway and ocean transportation and to manufacturing, it has revolutionized commerce, as it furnishes the means of bringing the raw materials from the uttermost parts of the earth to manufacturing centers; of making the finished articles, and then distributing them to the consumer the world over. It is, therefore, the father of modern commerce, and by providing power to the printing-press and transportation to its output, it shares with the telegraph the parentage of modern journalism, and it is to these modern means of transportation and communication that the engineer would attribute this change in the belligerent attitude of nations.

"The railway, the steamship, the telegraph, the printing-press, and the ship-canal have made the world smaller and have directed the thought of the inhabitants into the same channels, and commerce and travel are obliterating national and racial prejudices."

It is not likely, Mr. Duncan thinks, that without the railway, the steamship, the telegraph, and the printing-press, the United States could have developed into one homogeneous nation. The conflict between the North and the South was brought about by different economic conditions which mattered little as long as the parts were isolated; but when the works of the engineer commenced to develop the country into one unit by internal commerce, the irrepressible conflict occurred. To-day these conditions are reversed and national ties are stronger than those of the State. Improved means of transportation and communication have fused the diverse elements of our population into one nation. This is a case where the works of the engineer hastened war, but brought lasting and permanent peace. Can we not look, asks Mr. Snyder, for these same agencies gradually to foster a feeling of international brotherhood? To quote further:

"Looking the world over, we find unstable and warlike conditions prevail where the means of transportation and communication are the least developed—in China, part of Africa, and much of South and Central America. The original colonists of North America were not as homogeneous in character as those in South America; yet the former developed into two stable governments, while the latter separated into a dozen or more separate and more or less unstable nations. What but the works of the engineer on the one hand and the lack of them on the other brought this about? . . . . . .

"Africa, Asia, and South and Central America will soon be covered with a network of railways; these works of the engineer will cause still further development and investment of capital, commerce will bring these inaccessible countries into close international relations with the family of nations, and stable conditions will prevail. But until human nature changes, peaceful conditions can not be maintained without the use of force, and the cause of permanent and lasting peace suffers by talk of reliance on treaties and arbitration courts maintaining permanent peace without material means to enforce it. The material development of the world works in two ways toward this end: first, by tending to remove narrow racial prejudices; and, second, by enabling force to be used when necessary quickly, promptly, and efficiently.

"The effect of the works of civilization in modifying racial prejudice acts quickly in the newer portions of the world, and very slowly in the older centers of civilization where the inherited animosities and prejudices are very slow in dying out; but even here there are signs that ease of communication, international investments, and commerce are bringing about improved conditions. . . . . .

"The engineer's peace monuments are enduring works of communication; his peace arguments are inventions in the mechanical arts—the steam-engine, the telegraph, and the like; and he feels that an invention that would improve the quality of steel rails, or reduce their price, is a more lasting peace force than a great sum of money.

"It has become the fashion for persons of education, culture, and refinement to deplore the materialism and commercialism of the modern world, but it would seem that these much-derided agencies are not without their good influences and are indirectly doing more to make the world one community and to bring about the brotherhood of man and a realization of the dream of universal peace than all other agencies combined.

"Cheap and rapid transportation will surely in time make famine in one part with superabundance in another impossible, will tend to a more even distribution of the world's inhabitants and wealth, a lessening of national ties and an increasing of the feeling of citizenship of the world, a lessening of self-contained communities, and an increased mutual reliance between nations for the necessities and luxuries of life, and an increased realization of the brotherhood of man.

"The engineer has no quarrel with the peace movement, as he feels that his works are indirectly a great force working toward the same end, but the public should not delude themselves into thinking that the ideal condition of peace, prosperity, and plenty can be achieved or maintained without the employment of material force, and the engineer militant and the engineer civil will be needed in the future as now; the one to build works to restrain man from himself, and the other to fight the unending battle against nature by directing the great source of power that nature itself has provided to make the world a harmonious and convenient habitation for its children."

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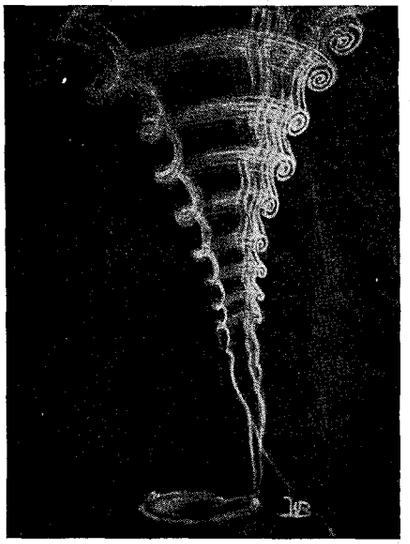
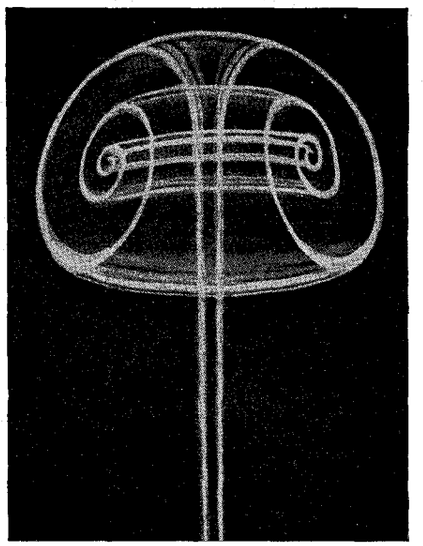
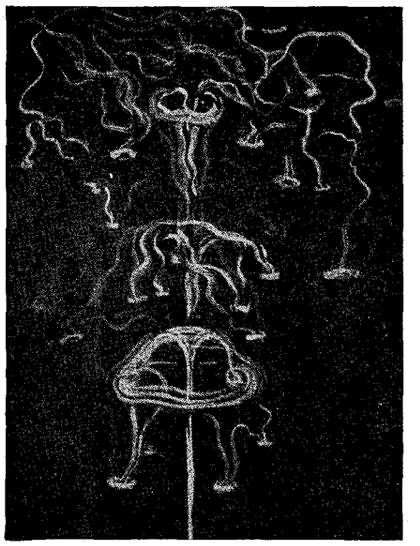


A SMOKE-WHIRL IN QUIET AIR.



SMOKE-WHIRL IN A DRINKING-GLASS.



FANTASTIC SUBSIDIARY WHIRLS.

WHIRLWINDS IN MINIATURE.

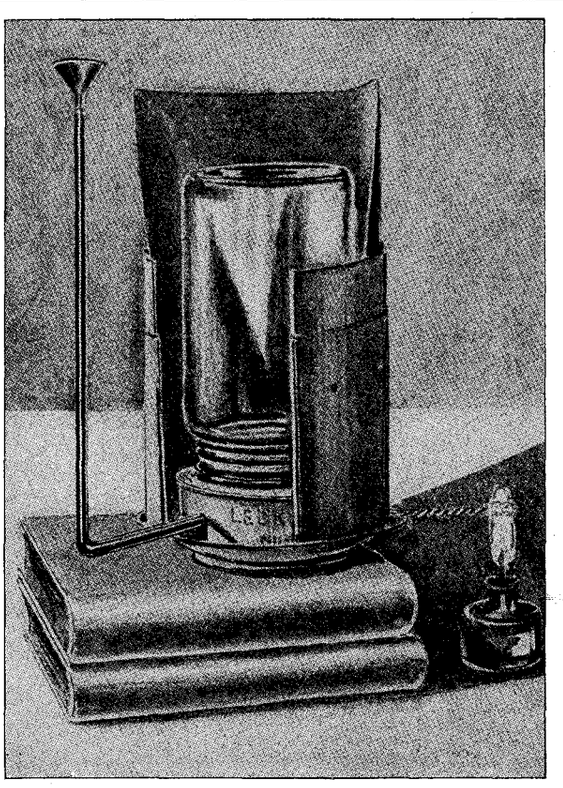
## A TEMPEST IN A TUMBLER

DIRECTIONS for producing miniature whirlwinds in an ordinary drinking-glass are given in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart) by Wilhelm Bastiné. The simplest method, which requires no apparatus at all, is to blow tobacco smoke through a paper tube on to the bottom of a thin beaker-glass previously chilled. The smoke will spread out in a layer, and when a small area on the bottom is warmed with a lighted cigar, or even with the finger-tips, the smoke will ascend and a swelling will be formed which will soon assume a mushroom shape. Mr. Bastiné goes on:

"Let us now cautiously lay a sheet of paper over the top of the glass, to avoid drafts. If we warm a small area of the paper's surface we can obtain . . . the beautiful or regular forms shown in the accompanying pictures. If we revolve the glass . . . quite slowly the column of smoke will also acquire a motion, and . . . the miniature whirlwind is achieved!"

Even more beautiful effects may be obtained by using special apparatus, which may be made of simple materials, as thus described by the writer:

"Three holes are bored in the bottom of a wooden box (in the figure a round box of stiff cardboard, not easily softened by water, is used). In the first hole a short tube (a quill) extending upward an inch or two is fastened by means of sealing-wax. In the second hole is fixt a longer tube of glass having two bends in it, leading downward, outward through the rim of the box, and then upward. In the third hole is a piece of thick or twisted wire, likewise having a bend and passing outward. . . . If, now, a large fruit-jar be placed, mouth downward, on the box, cigar-smoke can be blown through the long tube and will form a layer on the bottom.



SIMPLE WHIRLWIND GENERATOR.

"When the outside end of the wire is heated there will be produced on the bottom a hot spot which will give rise to the 'whirl-mushroom.' For protection against the radiating heat of the lamp a shield must be used, and a screen of dark paper serves as a background for the bluish white smoke-figures produced. . . . . .

"In the stem of the 'mushroom' the air whirls upward, is then checked by friction and flows outward and then downward, being drawn anew into the up-going current. If we pour illuminating gas through the long tube it will gather in the upper part of the jar, and the 'whirl-mushroom,' as soon as it reaches this more rarefied atmosphere, will begin to disintegrate and trickle downward in separate streams.

"What is true of the currents in gases is equally true for the whirling motions in fluids. Our apparatus is adapted to show this also. . . . We fill our receptacle to the brim with clear water, set the bottom on it, and turn it upside down. If the edge of the glass is quite even and is smeared with a little grease not a drop will escape. . . . . .

"With the aid of a funnel ink is now poured through the long tube. Without mixing in the least it spreads out in a thin black layer on the bottom. If we now apply the heat as before, the same figures will be produced as before, only made by ink in water instead of smoke in air. Our illustrations show some of the figures formed, very graceful, tho not perfectly regular. In the upper layers the 'mushroom' begins to disintegrate, forming delicate balls and rings hanging in veils or intricately involved threads, as the picture very imperfectly shows. The eye alone can appreciate and enjoy the noiseless interplay, the forming and dissolving, the rising and sinking, the whirling, gliding, and trickling."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## WHERE TUNGSTEN COMES FROM

THE AVERAGE CITIZEN, if asked suddenly "What is tungsten?" would probably reply, if he answered at all, "Stuff they make electric lamps with." A few years ago, before the advent of the tungsten bulb, he might have remembered that there was such a thing as tungsten steel, but whether tungsten were a patent mixture or the name of the manufacturer, he couldn't have told you. Here and there a man who had studied chemistry in school or college might have recalled the occurrence of the name in the list of chemical elements, but we usually retain such things in the mind by association, and there was then nothing associated with tungsten. It seems likely that it will have plenty of associations in the future; it has begun to have them now. One is the romantic tale of the big "Tungsten Farm," in Colorado, told by a writer in *The Edison Monthly* (New York, July). He says:

"Up to ten or fifteen years ago tungsten was classed among the rare and costly minerals of the world, for which, however, there was little demand. Then it was discovered that tungsten was one of the most remarkable alloys for steel. By its addition, steel was made harder and kept from losing its temper. . . . Recently the researches of continental chemists have brought about the application of tungsten to armor plates for battleships. This alloy gives them a resisting power hitherto unknown.

"To the general public, however, the name 'tungsten' is more familiar in connection with the filaments of incandescent lamps. The properties that have brought tungsten into so much demand for this purpose are its specific electrical conductivity and its high melting-point. . . . The tungsten filament gives a brilliant white light; it has an efficiency of 1 to 1.2 watts per candle-power (the ordinary carbon lamp uses from 3.5 to 4 watts per candle-power); it has an average efficient life of more than 1,000 hours, and it is but little affected by irregularity of voltage.

"Tungsten is found in many parts of the world, from Argentina to Austria, from Spain to Singkep, from England to Australia. But most of these deposits are small and uncertain. About half of the world's supply comes from the United States, and a large percentage of all the tungsten that is produced in America comes from the great 'tungsten farm' in Boulder County, Colorado. This Boulder County tungsten is the purest in the world, the only foreign deposits which approach it being those of Saxony and Bohemia. For this reason several of the largest manufacturers of incandescent lamps specify that Boulder County tungsten must be used in their filaments.

"The supply of this Colorado 'tungsten farm' is practically inexhaustible. So vast is it in extent, so abundant and so easy to mine that the price of this valuable metal has gone down until it is available for widest commercial use. This 'farm' stretches for a great distance along a steep mountain side. The ore lies on it in great windrows, thousands, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of tons. As yet no one has attempted to calculate its extent. There is too much of it. Still more surprizing, a great quantity of the ore is about 70 per cent. pure. Altogether it is probably the most remarkable deposit of this mineral in the world.

"Tungsten is usually found in veins from 60 to 100 feet below the surface. Therefore, in some remote geological age this mountain side where the 'farm' now is was tilted by some mighty convulsion of the earth and the loose covering rolled and slid off the great ribs of black, heavy rock. Then, in the millions of years that followed, the action of the glaciers, the imperceptible but powerful touch of heat and cold, and the wash of the rains laid these mountain ribs bare. They were broken up and the fragments strewn in orderly confusion along their bases. At a distance it now looks like long piles of coal running up the mountain side with the same regularity as the windrows of tall grass that fall behind the scythe."

The discovery of this Colorado field, we are told, is a picturesque story. A dozen years ago the only known deposit in the United States was in Arizona. It was worth nearly as much as gold in those days. One summer a prospector from Arizona, following up the old Caribou Road, saw a lot of tungsten ore on the surface. He could not imagine how this treasure had been overlooked. Hurriedly he staked one claim, then another, and a third. Then he saw that the loose tungsten ore covered the ground for miles. Men had walked over it for years, kicking about the heavy black lumps without knowing their value. It was not long before this prospector from Arizona was on the high road to fortune. In London, in Sheffield, in Essen, the steel workers began to wonder where the unusual supply was coming from. Meanwhile other miners were amazed. Every one began picking up tungsten from the ground and shipping it. There were so many thousands of acres of the public domain covered with tungsten that it was hardly worth while to stake claims. It was simply a question of transportation.

## SELLING GOODS WITH MOVING PICTURES

THE TROUBLE with getting buyer and goods together when the goods are massive and immovable has always been that in this case the buyer must go to his sample; the latter can not be brought to him. As the buyer is a busy man, this is an annoying restriction. If the manufacturer who desires to buy a heavy and costly machine wishes to see it in operation, he may have to travel five hundred miles to do so. Now, however, it has been found that a moving picture will answer all purposes. Homer Croy, who writes in *System* (Chicago and New York, August) on "Sales Demonstrations by Moving Pictures," tells us that the motion-picture has steadily advanced as an agent for taking big machinery to market—that the industrial film has become an important branch of photography, and that many concerns are now using it to help sell their wares. He says:

"For some time the motion-picture has been explaining the wonders of a factory to the public, how a fountain pen is made, or how the bristles are set in a tooth-brush—campaigns to enlighten the public as a whole. But it is only recently that it has been found that it would pay to spend thousands of dollars in making a reel for an audience of half a dozen.

"The size of a dredge or of a derrick precludes its being moved to the would-be buyer, but a reel and a projection machine can be brought in a suit-case to a possible buyer. The film gives a good working idea of the machine as it appears on the railroad or the canal. The machine is seen as a whole; in a second the point of view swings from the rear so that the path of the load is followed from the place where it is scooped up to the flat car. The film jumps and the eye is focused on any part of the big machine—on a clutch or a safety joint. In five minutes the man who has dirt to move can see the machine at work in Oklahoma or on the Panama Canal, or some other job exactly parallel to that he has in hand himself.

"One large company in Ohio which manufactures brick-setting machines, sand dryers, sand-lime brick and cement machinery has been using motion-pictures for the last six years to demonstrate its goods to direct buyers of this kind of machinery. Its products and processes are departures from the common types used throughout the country, so that its machinery is beyond the capacity of the average brick manufacturer and is used only by the larger plants producing ten or twenty times the number of brick which are made in the ordinary plant. . . . . .

"Motion films are being used to sell a most interesting variety of things. Not only can a traveling crane be sold by moving pictures, but also stove blacking. A borax company has demonstrated for the past two years that a household commodity can be pushed by this means. In fact, this company thought so well of the proposition that it sent out five crews to disseminate biograph information. Films were exhibited in 331 cities to a total attendance of 947,479 people at a total cost of two and nine-tenths cents a person.

"Films have been made to exploit laundry machinery, hop-picking machinery, marble-quarrying outfits, powder machines, excavating outfits, derricks, water sluices, rubber-manufacturing machinery; and, by way of contrast, to sell golf balls, automobile tires, soap, lace curtains, and fountain pens."

It is not difficult, Mr. Croy assures us, to get films made of a machine or of the manufacture of a product. Most film manufacturers are willing to make a film for an outside concern.

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But already there are specialists in the field of making "industrial pictures," as they are called. Sometimes several days are needed to get a satisfactory film, owing chiefly to the weather and the artificial lighting arrangements. One man with a helper is usually sent to make the exposures, their expenses being paid by the company which is getting the film. We read in conclusion:

"For the purpose of displaying these pictures, a firm has just put out a small projecting machine for the special use of salesmen. The whole machine may be carried in a compact little case. When the salesman brings it into a prospect's office, he merely draws the shades on the windows, attaches a socket to the electric light and begins to turn a crank—while the machine he is selling leaps out upon the wall and goes through its workings as noiselessly as a shadow. The prospect does not have to study a catalog. He merely leans back in his swivel chair and watches the evolutions of the apparatus while the salesman explains each detail as it comes or stops or passes at his command."

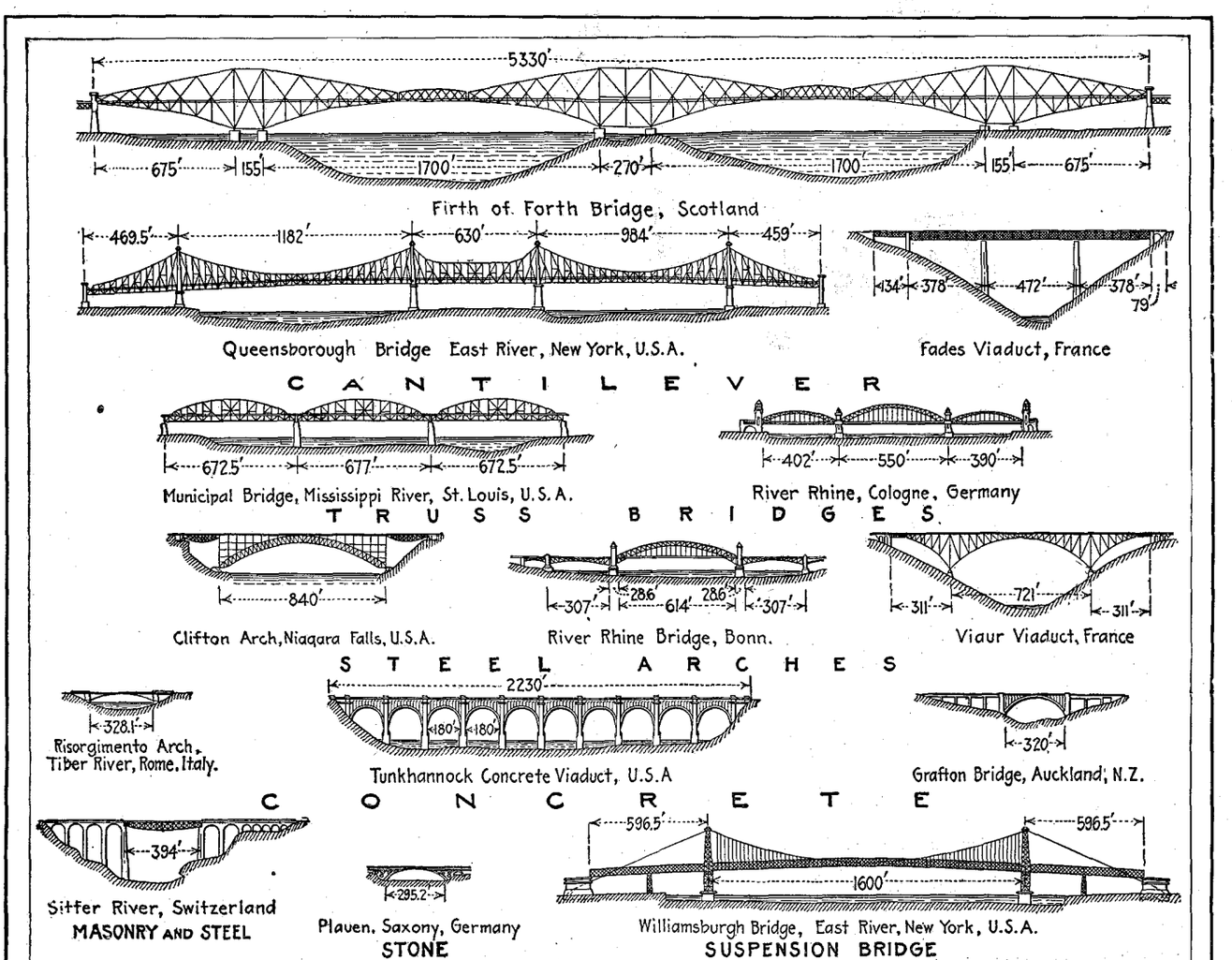
## THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BRIDGES

AN OPPORTUNITY to compare the sizes and types of some of the world's largest bridges is afforded by an interesting diagram printed in *Engineering News* (New York, August 1). Fourteen structures are here represented, all drawn to the same scale and showing the principal examples of the cantilever type, of truss, steel-arch, concrete, masonry, and suspension bridges. The diagram is based on one which appeared originally in *Schweizerische Bauzeitung*. We read:

"The largest example of each of the various styles of bridge design is shown. Thus, the Firth of Forth bridge has the largest cantilever; the Municipal Bridge, the largest single plain truss; the Clifton Bridge, the largest steel arch; the Risorgimento arch, the longest concrete arch; the Plauen Bridge, the longest stone masonry arch; and the Williamsburg Bridge, the largest suspension bridge.

"The new Quebec Bridge, now under construction, like the old bridge, which collapsed in 1907, contains a cantilever span opening (1,800 ft.) 100 ft. greater than those of the Firth of Forth cantilever, but the bridge has only one cantilever span and is some 2,000 ft. shorter in total length than the Scotch bridge. The Hell Gate Bridge, now under construction across the East River at New York City, is designed to contain a 1,000-ft. steel arch, which will be the largest of that type in the world, but the design of the arch has not reached a stage when its outlines can be given out. It should also be noted that the trusses of the Municipal Bridge, at St. Louis, are 668 ft. between end pins and that the dimensions given in the drawing are between center lines of the piers. The Fades viaduct, tho built as a cantilever, is in reality a continuous truss.

"The limitations in size of the masonry arch are particularly well shown by the drawing. The two longest span concrete arches (Risorgimento and Grafton) and the longest span stone arch (Plauen) are mere pigmies compared with the structures of steel. On the other hand, the new Tunkhannock Creek Viaduct, which the Lackawanna Railroad has now under construction, compares favorably in length and height with the largest bridge structures of the world. Tho there is small possibility of its ever being built, it may be well to note that the proposed Henry Hudson concrete arch across Spuyten Duyvil gorge at the north end of Manhattan Island is designed for a 703-ft. clear central span."




Courtesy of "The Engineering News," New York.

SOME OF THE WORLD'S LARGE BRIDGES DRAWN TO THE SAME SCALE.

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# AMERICA'S GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN SCHOLAR

SHAKESPEARIAN scholarship lost the most brilliant of its later surviving representatives in the death on August 13 of Horace Howard Furness. His variorum edition of Shakespeare is called by the New York *Times* a "noble monument not merely to his boundless industry, his unfailing fidelity, and the sound judgment with which he treated the almost incalculable amount of material at his command, but to a rare quality that may be called the very genius of appreciation." Every volume of this famous work, it is justly asserted, "glows with the evidence of his delicate, sympathetic, loyal, and penetrating critical gift." Such tributes are plentiful in the current press following the announcement of his death; the personal side also is not neglected in the warm tribute of people of the stage. "Only we people of the stage," writes Edith Wynne Matthison to the same journal, "can rightly appreciate this work as a practical guide in stagecraft and management." She adds:

"To those who, like myself, were privileged to share in his beloved personal friendship his death will mean not only the passing of a scholar, but of a saint. I owe most of what may be valuable in my own Shakespearian work to the inspiration of Dr. Furness, the man, and Furness, the row of imperishable volumes, but most of all to the man."

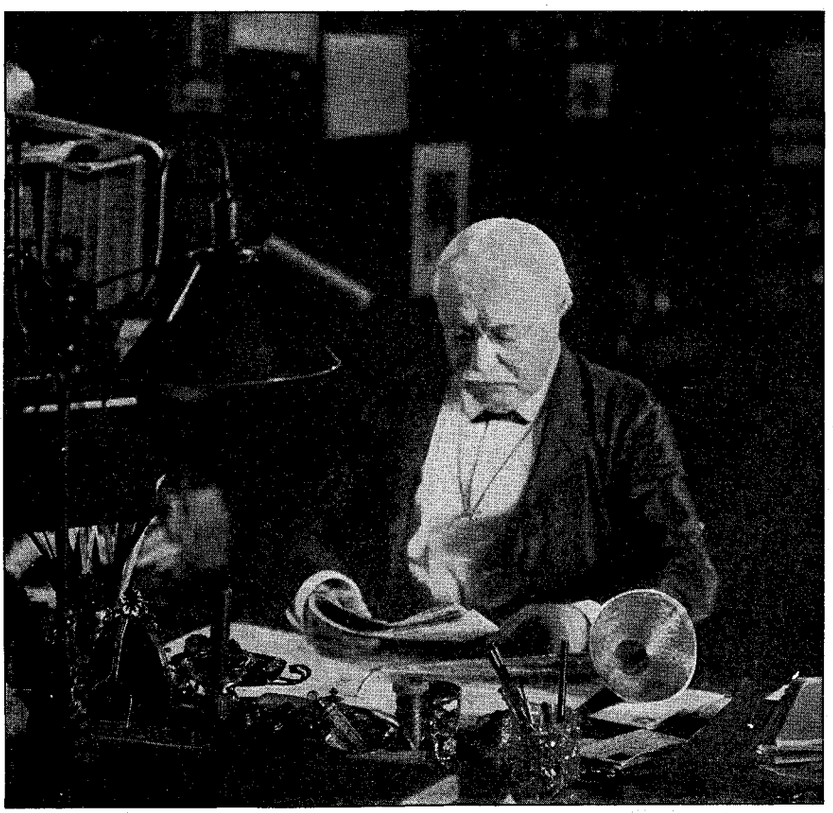
The beginning of his great work is described in his own words in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"I was a boy in my teens when I first heard Mrs. Kemble read, but from that moment I belonged to Shakespeare. She could have won any one to the love and study of his perfect verse. It is not possible now to separate the beauty of the text from the beauty of the reader, but neither is it necessary to try. The result was there, and that was enough—that sweet, dark-browed woman, with her expressive eyes and telling voice, putting life and her own gracious personality into the words that had been written 200 years before. I never missed a chance to hear her, nor one when I might reread for myself what I had heard from her platform.

"Later I joined a Shakespeare society, formed here under her inspiration, and we commenced to work in earnest. Soon we found we were threshing old wheat. The editors we were reading repeated not only each other, but themselves. Even the 'Variorum' of 1821 helped us very little, as we found it did not embody the findings of all the editors who had studied and written before that date.

"In short, we realized we had no adequate text to work with, and in my enthusiasm and temerity I decided to attempt to prepare one myself. I was never so frightened in my life as I was when I had got actually to work, and I shall never forget how we all worried over the details—whether the page should be folio or quarto size, whether the notes should be at the bottom of the pages or collected at the back—and I dare say we had twenty proof-sheets, of one kind and another, pulled for the first few pages before we could make up our minds.

"The main point is that we got started. That was a good many years ago; I was thirty-five or thirty-six—and I have been at the work ever since. I soon found I had not only to gather up the results of the study of the years between 1821 and that day of my first labors; I had to go back to the very beginnings, so much that was valuable had been neglected, but I have consistently tried to eliminate my own personality and become a mere pair of scissors. I am only an editor, after all, and to the public it is not necessary that Horace Furness should be more than a name."



Courtesy of "Public Ledger," Philadelphia.

DR. FURNESS IN HIS STUDY.

Besides sheltering the finest collection of Shakespeariana in America, this room contained the gloves that Shakespeare himself wore, an old pay-roll of David Garrick, and the skull that Kean, Macready, Forrest, and Booth used in "Hamlet."

He had ample means at his command to carry out his researches in the most thorough and leisurely manner, and he accumulated an immense library of the choicest books. Collectors of to-day may shiver to read that "he is known to have been so prodigal of old copies of some of the later folio volumes that he actually cut them up for 'copy' in his edition of the plays." The New York *Evening Post* gives some account of his other treasures:

"In his home Dr. Furness had the famous gloves of Shakespeare—the gloves said to have descended from the poet to John Ward, the grandfather of Mrs. Siddons, passed on from Ward to Garrick, from Garrick to Mrs. Siddons, from Mrs. Siddons to her daughter, Mrs. Combe; from Mrs. Combe to Mrs. F. A. Kemble, and finally presented by Mrs. Kemble to Dr. Furness.

"Of these gloves he was especially careful, altho, like many of his other relics, they were never kept under lock and key. One day the son of an old friend asked and received permission to handle the gloves. Dr. Furness having turned his back for a minute, the young man slipt them on. The aged scholar almost cried when he discovered the sacrilege. One could wander at will among his treasures. He never put restraint on his friends when they came to him.

"Other relics in the Furness house were the Shakespeare mask, an old pay-roll of David Garrick, the skull over which Kean, Macready, Forrest, and Booth had successively ex-

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claimed, 'Alas! Poor Yorick!' and specimens of all the editions of Shakespeare.

"One wing of his house at Wallingford—which is a big, rambling affair, as large as many summer hotels—was given over exclusively to the Doctor's Shakespearian library. One room, more than forty feet long and half as wide, contained the published volumes of the Avon bard's works. On an iron balcony, extending entirely around the room, and reached by means of a circular staircase, were kept the rarest of these volumes—old editions, many of them out of print, and innumerable manuscripts and letters, accumulated during sixty years of intercourse with men of letters and of the stage. These he regarded priceless, and for that reason the 'Shakespearian wing' of his house was made entirely fireproof. Yet so trusting was he of not only his immediate household, but of all who might wander about Wallingford, that often he would go away for an extended period, leaving doors and windows of the big room wide open, with manuscripts and old books lying around everywhere."

Of his friendships we read:

"Of Mrs. Kemble he was extremely fond. So, also, was he of Booth and other Shakespearian actors. Irving, Barrett, and McCullough were intimate with him, and he spent much of his time visiting the theaters. In the old days, when the Daly Festivals were regular occurrences, he was a familiar figure in New York. But in the last fifteen years, as deafness gradually grew upon him, he abandoned the theater-going habit and turned to other things for recreation. He was a voracious reader, often sitting up through the night when especially interested in the book that was before him."

He had reached the age of seventy-nine; advancing years caused him to suspend work before the entire series of plays had been covered. The first volume, "Romeo and Juliet," appeared in 1871; "Macbeth" followed in 1873; then "Hamlet," "King Lear," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "The Tempest," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Winter's Tale," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Antony and Cleopatra," and "Love's Labor Lost." *The Public Ledger* speaks editorially of their scope:

"His gigantic task was to collate the texts and to combine in one authoritative edition the result of the emendations and the elucidations, with reference both to text and to interpretation, of the scholars of the world, including the work not merely of the formal Shakespearian scholars of England and Germany and other countries, but also the immense treasure of hint, conjecture, speculation, and profound comment to be found in allusion and essay by the great and acute authors like Coleridge and Goethe.

"The world of scholarship has abundantly testified to the completeness and brilliancy with which he performed that task and has generously applauded the manifold genuine original contributions which he himself made from his immense stores of erudition. A great work has been done, and in future every Shakespearian scholar must perforce use the Furness Variorum edition as the starting-point and foundation for his labors."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* reports that the work of the Variorum edition will go on under the charge of Dr. Furness's son and namesake until finally completed. It adds:

"Such examples of devotion to a worthy task as that of Horace Howard Furness are rare in the nature of things, and when they occur are deserving of grateful remembrance."

## THE TIME TO BUY WHISTLERS

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES of the benevolent type never lack advisers ready to hand with methods for the spending of superfluous dollars. But if one such is at present disposed to listen, the time and the chance never perhaps seemed quite so opportune. Mr. Joseph Pennell, in his own phrase, "points the way to immortality." His scheme is to secure for America, either for the national collection or for private ownership, certain of the Whistler masterpieces that for some reason their English owners are willing to part with. Mr. Pennell, in the New York *Times*, intimates that the present exhibition of Whistler's paintings held at the Tate Galleries in London is for the purpose of baiting purchasers, and he mentions some of the most important works of the American master which "could be obtained for less money than Rembrandt's doubtful mill." In a manner that may perhaps be ingratiating Mr. Pennell points out that if the pictures were purchased, "the purchaser would gain more advertisement in the present and more glory in the future than from the acquisition of any old master." Here is a modern master, he asserts, "whose position and fame are sure." "America has few of his greatest works, England has many. . . . If they are not now bought before they are scattered, they never can be." We read further:

Pictures for this article from Pennell's "Life of James McNeil Whistler," J. B. Lippincott Company.

"AT THE PIANO."

One of Whistler's early masterpieces now owned by Edmund Davis, Esq., of England. The lady playing to her daughter is Whistler's half-sister, Mrs. Seymour Haden.

"In this exhibition is the 'Miss Alexander,' one of the great masterpieces of the world. It is rumored that Mr. Alexander intends to leave it to the British nation, and the same owner is showing a far more perfect nocturne than there is in the United States. Mr. Alexander would be a difficult proposition, but every man has his price.

"Mr. Davis, who owns the piano picture and the 'Symphony in White, No. 3,' is very much in the same position as Mr. Alexander, but as he has begun already to present pictures to galleries, he might be induced to send these to America.

"Arthur Studd is showing the 'Little White Girl,' and, I suppose, his two nocturne marvels. Mr. Studd paid wisely £1,500 for the three. He might part with them for £15,000. He would jump at £30,000, and we would have the best small pictures of modern times in the country. Mr. Studd has already

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sold his etchings by Whistler, I am told. Why should he not sell the United States these pictures? He is always talking of honoring Whistler. Graham Robertson shows the 'Crepuscule, Valparaiso,' the last Whistler he has. The 'Rosa Corder'—which belonged to him—is already in this country, the only great Whistler its owner, Mr. Canfield, has.

"Miss Philip, I imagine, would sell anything, but no one knows what she has to sell.

"Now, if all these pictures were in the United States, were in the National Museum at Washington, it would make the National collection complete. It would represent Whistler as the supreme American artist. It would prove we really honor the greatest artist America has had."

That such a golden prospect should not be eagerly welcomed seems incredible to Mr. Pennell. He singles out two of our picture buyers, and then mentions the Metropolitan Museum as an alternative, observing that if it "would spend a tithe of what it is spending on old masters and old craftsmen and get these modern American masterpieces, the artists of the future would rise up and call the present-day directors blessed." Thereupon he continues in a tone of deep discouragement:

"But what's the use of hoping? It is useless! The other day I asked for—incidentally—subscriptions for the French version of Rodin's memorial to Whistler. We protest eternally our friendship for France, our admiration of Rodin, and our belief in Whistler, and I did not receive one cent.

"Mr. Evans and Mr. Hearn are both 'doing good' to American art. Mr. Hearn has presented a Whistler to the Metropolitan which the directors ought to have rejected. Mr. Evans owns a small, unimportant example. They have donated none to Washington. If these two gentlemen want really to encourage American art, the American art that will stand the test of time, they will stand in together and spend all their available cash in the endeavor to obtain for the United States now 'The Little White Girl,' the 'Miss Alexander,' the 'Symphony in White' No. 3; the piano picture, and the nocturnes on exhibition at the Tate Gallery, London. If Messrs. Evans and Hearn can get any or all of these masterpieces of American art, the nation will never forget them. The Tate Gallery exhibition will remain open until October, so that there is yet time to act.

"Of course, there is no reason why Mr. Freer, or Mr. Canfield, or any one else should not get them for the National Museum. The only thing is, the country ought to own them. And it is the duty of the United States to buy them—as any other country would."

The opportunity here noted is afforded by a mysterious subsidence of the Whistler vogue in the English world, which Mr. Pennell here analyzes:

"For years Whistler's reputation in English critical commercial circles has been on the decline, and to aid this and discredit the American artist and boom his followers, pupils, and imitators has been the intention, not even concealed, of a number of interested people in England.

"His etchings were greatly overrated and overvalued; to prove this, certain noble Britons, Belgians, Scots, and Swedes came into the market and their prints fetched as high, if not higher, prices at Christie's and Sotheby's than Whistler's. That these prints were purchased by the people who published them and who ran up the prices was overlooked by the intelligent collector. This, however, was a dangerous and, more to the point, expensive performance, damaging to the pocket-book of the runner-up or collector, if not to Whistler, who did not budge.

"Another method was invented—or happened. Whistler was a charlatan, and Greaves was produced—the real master. He etched plates and painted nocturnes before Whistler. That was the end of the Yankee. Still, somehow, Greaves facts used by the commercial critics were proved fancies. Greaves pictures, which were to demolish the master, were removed quietly to New York, tho there were any number more where they came from. And Greaves, despite the booming of the American commercial critic, has almost been forgotten again. But he will be dragged out in New York once more, I hear, this fall.

"Now, what is the reason for this sudden acknowledgment in England of Whistler's position? Simply this: The discovery by these critics that several pictures, some of the finest, are still in London. That changes the whole situation. I don't suppose for a moment that your art man knew, or even knows now—he doesn't mention the fact, tho the picture is in the exhibition—that the 'Little White Girl,' perfectly well known in the United States, is owned in London, where it has hardly been seen. The resurrection of late of the George Moore statement—that some one told him to make—that the 'Miss Alexander' is a masterpiece, no doubt will cheer the Middle West, which, like the English critics, did not know the picture was in England. No doubt all this is but a confession of faith that Whistler is a great artist—so long as his pictures remain in England. But how many of them are there, where Whistler did not want them? And one of the few requests it can be proved he made was that his pictures should not, after his death, come into the possession of British public galleries. . . . . .

"I do not for a moment doubt that this British critical praise is genuine, but I do wonder how many of these pictures are in the market. Several of these owners have parted with other works of Whistler, and I believe dollars would bring some of those remaining over here. Both Mr. Freer and Mr. Canfield have already acquired Whistlers from these very owners. Can not the rest come to America? Whistler's English reputation would no longer be worth much, but we would have some real masterpieces by the greatest of American artists.

"But are they wanted? Last week I saw four Whistlers in the Boston Museum jammed in a corner, while blatant nonentities and rich amateurs occupied centers!"

"HARMONY IN GRAY AND GREEN."

Portrait of Miss Alexander.

This is one of Whistler's greatest masterpieces, whose owner is rumored to intend leaving it to the British nation. But Whistler requested, says Mr. Pennell, that none of his pictures should come into the possession of British public galleries.

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# MUST AN ACTOR "PROFESS" HIS PART?

THE PROBLEM of differentiating the actor from his "part" is one that seems to require especial sophistication to solve. One can recall hearing an actor approved because he is "such a gentleman off the stage." A play called "Hindle Wakes," successfully running at The Playhouse in London, presents a situation that leads a writer who signs himself "Another Playgoer" to interpret as "the moralities of the primeval forest." He seems to see the modern stage confusing such "moralities" with "the highest excellence," and he asks if an actress can "honorably undertake to voice across the footlights," even "for the sake of her salary," views of life with the morality of which she entirely disagrees. "If a minister of any denomination preaches contrary to his convictions for the sake of his stipend he is deservedly held in contempt," adds this writer in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, as tho the cases were quite analogous. The seriousness of the man's query may be seen when the point that suggests it is more fully explained. This is done by one who answers him under the signature of "Anti-Censor":

"The writer of the letter had especially in his mind the conduct of the girl *Fanny Hawthorn* in the third act of Mr. Houghton's play. In that act *Fanny* placidly declines to marry the young man *Alan Jeffcote*, with whom she has spent a week-end at Llandudno, and gives as her reason that she does not love him, that she only went with him for a 'lark,' and that she fails to see why such an adventure should entail any different social consequences for the woman from those it casts upon the man— which, so far as she can see, are *nil*. In short, *Fanny* not only expresses no contrition for her sin, but brazenly demands complete independence for women in such matters. Thus, as 'Another Playgoer' puts it: 'A woman may seemingly enter on promiscuous relations on the lowest basis before marriage, and such relations need count as nothing at all in her life.' He calls this 'the moralities of the primeval forest,' and he argues that no actress who would personally abhor such 'morality' should permit herself to impersonate such a character on the stage."

"THE LITTLE WHITE GIRL."

Another Whistler owned by Mr. Arthur Studd. Mr. Pennell would have the ownership of all these transferred to the United States.

Mr. "Anti-Censor" wonders gravely "whether a more astounding proposition than this was ever put into print," going on to see some of its "astounding" implications:

"No actor or actress to have the moral right to impersonate a character which embodies a morality opposed to his or her own! Is not this very like transcendentalism run mad? For, once we agree that no actress who would not herself behave as *Fanny Hawthorn* behaves is morally justified in playing the part, we must apply the same rule to the character of *Alan Jeffcote*, *Fanny's* partner in the immoral adventure; to that of *Mrs. Jeffcote*, who seems quite willing to condone her daughter's conduct provided the young man who has behaved like a blackguard to her makes the girl his wife, and in so doing converts a three-days' unhallowed association (for there has been no pretense of love on either side) into one for life; and to that of *Beatrice Farrar*, who, in spite of being a deeply religious girl, seems to regard *Alan's* Llandudno adventure with a rather unexpected measure of equanimity. . . . . .

"I will not ask 'Another Playgoer' to name an actress or actor morally qualified to impersonate the murderous *Lady Macbeth*, the sensual *Cleopatra*, or the diabolical *Iago*, for he would probably answer that each of these characters arrives at his or her just end as the punishment of his or her misdeeds, and thus becomes an excitation to virtue rather than a missionary of wickedness. But I should much like to ask him whom would he select to impersonate *Christy Mahon* in Synge's play, who becomes a hero by murdering his father; or *John Rutherford*, who turns his home into a kind of hell with his surly stupidity; or the *Lady Angela Verrinder* in Mr. Sutro's latest play, who carries on polyandrous activities in the most flagrant fashion in Paris and London; or *Laura Murdock* in 'The Easiest Way,' who becomes a rich man's mistress rather than endure poverty. . . . Perhaps he will take his courage in both hands and protest against such types being presented at all. If, on the other hand, he allows them to be presented, I do not envy him the invidious business of selecting players in agreement with the morality of which they undertake to be the medium."

The original writer retorts in the following issue that his point was not entirely taken, and amplifies it with an interesting comment on the point of view of the modern dramatist:

"Your able contributor, 'Anti-Censor,' does not precisely deal with my point. I did not say that an actress should not embody a character with whose nature and actions she merely does not agree. I suggested she ought not to embody a character which is set up by the author to voice a morality which is abhorrent to her, but to which he gives his covering sanction, so that he puts her in the position of occupying a pulpit.

"When an author wishes to preach a particular morality he proceeds on a perfectly well-known method. He draws with a spice of belittling contempt all characters who hold a contrary morality; he suppresses every rational consideration which might be urged against his own—no matter what opportunities offer; and he chooses some particular pet personage to deliver his message by vanquishing all others and getting the last word of the argument. An author who has proceeded on this method can not fall back on the plea of neutrality—that he has merely drawn a picture from life as it is, to be faced as it is. For he has so drawn and colored his picture as to make it speak in one particular direction. In the instances cited by 'Anti-Censor,' the unpleasant or immoral characters are in every case incidental to the play as a whole; the authors do not run them as marked favorites in order to suggest in any way that they are models, and that we are to recast and rebuild our moral convictions in consequence. The actresses impersonating them are never for a moment put in the position of occupying a pulpit.

"Scrutinizing 'Hindle Wakes' with all the intelligence of which I am capable, I was forced to the conclusion that, despite a certain confusion of currents to which I drew attention in my former letter, the point of view of the mill-girl was the end aimed at by the author."

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# RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

## MOTHER ALPHONSA—A MINISTERING ANGEL

FROM THE HOME CIRCLE of New England's—indeed, America's—greatest romancist, from the literary and artistic life of two continents, to withdraw to the narrow rooms of a cancer hospital, and there minister in cheerfulness and devotion—such is the life history in brief of Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose former identity is now merged in the religious name of a Dominican nun. She is Mother Alphonsa, the Mother Superior of the Servants of Relief, an order which she founded to be devoted to nursing, free of charge, the incurable cancerous poor. To do this, says Mabel Potter Daggett in *The Woman's Magazine* (New York), "she separated herself from a long line of Puritan ancestors and withdrew from the Unitarianism professed by her immediate family to enter the Catholic Church and take up this life-work." This step was taken fifteen years ago. Her private fortune and the contributions of friends enabled her to establish the little Cancer Home in Cherry Street, New York, where tarry for a short time the stricken procession of the dying and the dead. Its history is told in the simple language of the children who play on the sidewalk before it. "Every day the ambulance is bringing sick ones and always the undertaker's wagon is taking dead ones away." Mrs. Daggett writes:

Courtesy of "The Woman's Magazine," New York.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP,

Now Mother Alphonsa of the Servants of Relief, who nurse the hopeless and incurable cancerous poor.

"It is a little old-fashioned three-story brick building on Cherry Street, in the shadow of the tall tenements where Mrs. O'Harrigan and others sometimes sweep the hallways at the sign of the overflowing garbage-cans by the doorways.

"But the Cancer Home itself, set in this district of poverty and dirt and disease, is immaculate, like the spotless white muslin curtains that hang at its windows.

"A ring for admission is answered by the portress, who first looks out through the tiny sliding panel in the door. In the reception room little tapers afloat in olive-oil in red glass tumblers burn dimly before the religious pictures on the wall, and the carved figure of the Christ hangs on the cross above the mantel.

"In the rooms of the upper floors lie the white-faced patients to whom this charity ministers. They are suffering death in life, and a misery one of the most awful that humanity is heir to. The stillness in the little home is the stillness of endured pain. It is broken by the sound of a low moan of anguish.

"Then there is the soft chanting of prayers in the chapel, where the sisters, repeating with tense lips their Ave Marias, are beseeching the saints to intercede in compassion and soothe the pain of their helpless charges.

"I waited. After a time she came. The silver crucifix gleamed brightly as it dangled from the black-beaded rosary hanging at her side. It was a Dominican nun in the rough cream-colored serge habit of the order who extended her hand in greeting.

"But it was Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, whose wonderful eyes flashed from beneath the black-veiled, hooded head-dress.

"Strange to say, she has not lost her smiling.

"Sorrow and self-denial and self-sacrifice in the service of humanity, all the burdens that the troublous years have laid upon her, have not been able to silence the joy-note that still dominates the key in which her life was originally written."

In all New York there is no other free home for this class of sufferers. As soon as they are pronounced incurable, the other hospitals must turn them away. "Blackwell's Island, which to some who know suggests Dante's Inferno on earth, is their final destination." But the woman who provided the first means of relief has now seen the successful achievement of her second effort:

"A year ago it seemed that St. Rose's Free Home must find a way to make room for more beds. So Rose Lathrop took the matter to the Mother of Sorrows in the quiet little chapel where every day the Dominican sisters kneel in devotion.

"The answer stands in the new five-story brick building—just around the corner from the little old crowded house—on Jackson Street, facing Corlears Hook Park. Monseigneur Mooney, representing the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, in January laid the corner-stone. It is marked with a cross, in the four angles of which are the initials of the names, 'Jesus, Mary, Dominic, Rose.'

"This fall this new St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer will be dedicated. And two hundred patients will enter its comfortable rooms and wide sun-parlors overlooking the river and the ships that pass out to sea.

"The building has cost a large sum of money. It has all been raised within a year. Thirty thousand people were circularized in the appeal sent broadcast. The response that was returned came alike from Jew and Protestant and Catholic.

"Were there days when the collections arrived slowly, the Mother Superior ordered the sisters to their knees in a special 'novena' of prayer. Novena after novena was offered. Finally the returns registered $100,000.

"I think the statue of the Virgin smiled. I know Mother Alphonsa did. In the little chapel the Servants of Relief sang the 'Laudate.' The building soon to be dedicated will be absolutely free from debt.

"It is the triumphant achievement of a woman whose feet formerly were set in the pleasant paths of ease and personal pleasure. There came a day when one led her to the heights from which she saw the suffering of the world. She turned, with her beautiful face transfigured, to give herself to the service of humanity. Some call it the service of God.

"On the third finger of her left hand she wears the silver ring that made her the bride of the Church. She took off a gold band wedding-ring and a flashing diamond ring to put it there."

The woman who thus changed her mode of life was the wife of George Parsons Lathrop, a well-known man of letters, and together they followed the literary life. In 1894 they both entered the Catholic Church, and after that wrote one more book, the "Story of Courage," an account of the work of the nuns at the Convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Georgetown, a suburb of Washington. We read further:

"In the burying-ground within the convent enclosure they found the grave marked with a black cross where lies Sister Jane Frances. She was once Phoebe Ripley, the niece of Emerson and a girlhood friend of Rose Hawthorne in Concord.

"When the book was finished, Rose Lathrop wrote on the last page, 'Finis libri: initium operis'—'the end of the book: the beginning of the work.' And as she had written, so it was.

"'What can I do for God?' she one day asked the Paulist father who had conducted her into the faith.

"He had just come from the bedside of a cancer patient, a woman of refinement left without money and without friends, who must become a city charge at Blackwell's Island. All the misery which that meant he told his listener. 'Oh,' she exclaimed, 'why do any of us sit idle when such suffering exists?'

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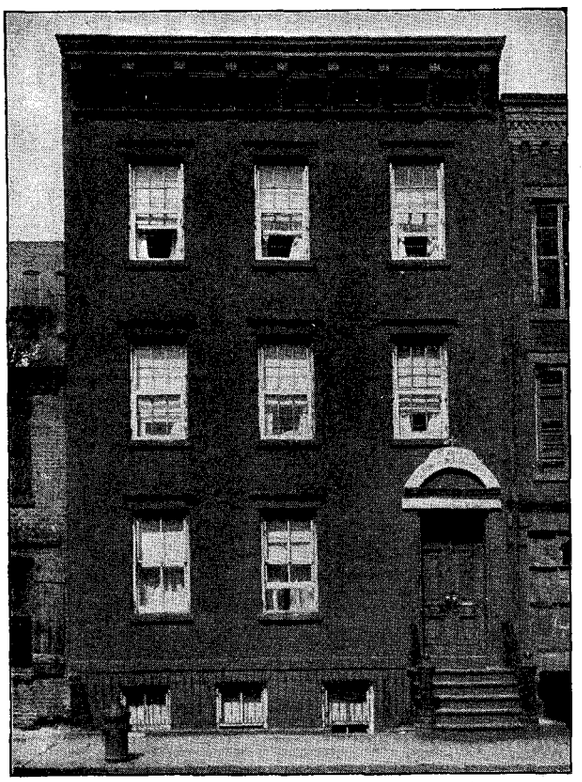
"'Why, my daughter?' he echoed gently, looking stedfastly into her face.

"It was then that her resolve was made. Within a few weeks she had entered the General Memorial Hospital on One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York, for training in the nursing of cancer. Only a short course was necessary, for there is little



A WHITE SPOT IN THE DISTRICT OF POVERTY AND DIRT.

For fifteen years New York's only free home for hopeless cancer cases.

beyond ordinary hygienic measures that can be done for this dread disease. It was in 1896 that she was ready.

"In an old house on Scammel Street, near East Broadway, she rented two rooms. They needed painting. They were so dilapidated that the painter who came to look at them declined to take the job. So Rose Lathrop painted them herself. It was the first manual labor her white hands had done.

"In the days that followed there was no menial task from which she withheld them. She found her first patient on the top floor of a neighboring tenement, a worn-out old woman, deserted by her family when they knew the disease was cancer.

"Mrs. Lathrop took her to the Scammel Street rooms and waited on her with tender care through the long days of her dying.

"And she not only nursed the patient, but she scrubbed the floors and cooked the food of their simple meals herself. And in one corner of the room she set up a little altar. It was to St. Rose of Lima, a patron saint of the Dominican order.

"A year later she moved to a house on Water Street, a few blocks distant. There were now five patients. Three other women had joined her in the work, to give their services in the name of Christ for the care of the cancerous poor. Mrs. Lathrop organized them as the Servants of Relief.

"The Servants of Relief, who now number between twenty and thirty, were received into the Dominican order. They are vowed to poverty, chastity, and obedience. On the day that she took the veil Rose Lathrop cut off the beautiful hair that had hung to her knees. It fell in a shimmering cloud of copper to the floor.

"And as completely she severed herself from all worldly ties that would have hindered her renunciation. Ever since, the austere régime of the nun, together with the work of nursing, has completely filled her days. She has never looked into a mirror since she put on the Dominican habit. . . . . .

"In 1899 the Servants of Relief purchased a house on Cherry Street, where they established the Home in permanent quarters. Later they acquired Rosary Hill Home in Westchester County, New York. The two houses together, crowded to their utmost capacity, have been able to accommodate but seventy-five patients. In the new building, this remarkable charity's field of usefulness is to be more than doubled.

"Often through the still watches of the night, Rose Lathrop rises to attend the dying. Always with a hand held in the Mother Alphonsa's own firm, warm clasp, a suffering soul passes over to the other side in confidence and peace.

"And the Passing Bell is rung. And the body is laid between lighted candles. And a cross is placed upon the breast between the folded hands. So one more is gone beyond all pain and sorrow and grief.

"'I have done a man's work as a man may,' says the physician who for years has given his professional services. 'But oh, the heroic work of those women who have given their hearts and their hands in that chamber of horrors!'"

## VIRILITY IN BIBLICAL PHRASES

ONE BIBLE PHRASE, used as a political shibboleth, has had the effect not only of sending some to search the Scriptures for the exact reference to Armageddon, but has emphasized the value of such expressive phraseology in both pulpit and public life. *Zion's Herald* (Boston) advances the contention that the power of Biblical vocabulary is so great that the Bible ought to be made a course of study in the public schools, "beginning at a very early age in the life of the child, that his thinking might be molded and his expressions of speech fashioned after this masterpiece." The writer paraphrases:

THE NEW ST. ROSE'S FREE HOME.

The appeal for it went out from Rose Hawthorne, the Dominican nun, but the responses came alike from Jew, Protestant, and Catholic.

"We should stand at Armageddon and battle for what is best in expressive speech." "There is nothing that will wing the shaft that is shot in the heat of debate, cap a climax of oratory, or put to flight an adversary, like an apt use of the Bible." All the great orators in politics and religion, he declares, have

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understood what power there is in the use of an apt Biblical word or quotation. He ascribes the vigor of Scotch sermons to "intelligent use" of the Scriptures. For the average American minister's discourse he has less commendation:

"It is to be feared that our American pulpit is all too negligent of this important fact. One will listen to whole sermons and hardly hear a line of Scripture quoted excepting that of the text. Is it because we are less familiar with the Bible than once we were? Or is it because some have an idea that the Scriptural quotation lacks in force? It does, of course, if it is not well used. But used aptly, at its proper place, whether it be in pulpit, on the political platform, in the halls of Congress in great debates, in courts of justice when mighty issues are at stake, or elsewhere, it grips, it has power, and that because it is charged with the electric current of life."

The editorial even hints at a possibility of lessening some of the popularity of slang, tho this he does not hope would entirely provide a substitute:

"We speak at times of the expressiveness of slang—and it is expressive. It is nervous speech, coined out of the necessity of the hour, and because of its apparent fitness, used all too much to the detriment of pure English. While a study of the Bible in the public school would not result in the elimination of all slang, nor yet would give us a generation of children quoting Biblical phrases, it would result in giving to our vocabulary for general use and for important purposes a richness and a virility that it has not at the present time."

## IN QUEST OF A BURIED BUDDHIST EMPIRE

SOMEWHERE in what is now known as Chinese Turkestan or Sinkiang there flourished in ancient times, about the third century, B.C., the powerful empire of Loulan, or Shenshen. It was a Buddhist state, and as late as 629 A.D., when the Chinese Buddhist monk crossed the country on his way to India, it was found well populated, the inhabitants being all believers in Buddhism. But this once powerful state, for some reason yet unexplained, vanished from the earth, and the region which was once under the jurisdiction of Loulan is to-day nothing but the barren desert of Taklamakan, absolutely uninhabited.

The disappearance of Loulan has long been a topic of much discussion among the Buddhist scholars of Japan, and Count Otan, Lord Abbot of the West Honganji Temple, at Kyoto, anxious to find a key to the mystery, ordered the Rev. Zuicho Tachibana to proceed to Chinese Turkestan and explore the site of the ancient Buddhist state. A young man of only twenty-two winters, short of stature, fragile in appearance, and almost feminine in manner, the Rev. Tachibana, we are told by the Japanese press, is nevertheless possest of indomitable courage and unflagging energy. In 1908, when he was only eighteen years old, he journeyed in Inner and Outer Mongolia chiefly with a view to ascertain what would be the best route to enter Loulan. Having thus mapped out his plan of journey he started on his second expedition in September, 1910. In an interview with the reporter of the *Jiji* (Tokyo), this great traveler, who has just returned home from his journey, tells of this expedition as follows:

"I entered Sinkiang from Omsk on the Siberian railway, and reached the desert of Taklamakan toward the end of 1910 I had with me twenty horses, fifteen cows, twenty camels and a number of sheep. As the inhabitants of Chinese Turkestan are mostly Mohammedans, and as I could freely converse in the Turkish language, I employed eighteen Turks during the journey. Having reached the site of the ancient state of Loulan we dug the desert, hoping to unearth relics of the buried peoples. Our labor was readily rewarded with rich findings, including many Buddhist books and sacred statues and paintings which have hitherto been wholly unknown to the world. These precious relics were found buried among the débris of what appeared to be ancient Buddhist temples, all scores of feet below the surface. It seems more than probable that the palaces and temples of Loulan were destroyed by the Mohammedans who had subjugated the country. When these documents and other relics which are on the way from Sinkiang are carefully studied they will throw a flood of new light upon the history of Buddhism.

"The findings conclusively confirm the already prevalent theory that Buddhism entered China through Sinkiang. In ancient times Sinkiang was inhabited by a race called the Ouigurs, and it was among these inhabitants that Buddhism found ready acceptance. But the race was destined to decay, and finally perished before the onslaught of the Mohammedans. Much to the disappointment of Buddhist scholars the Ouigur language did not survive the race. In my exploration, however, I found a number of documents written in the Ouigur language, which, I trust, will prove valuable data for the study of Buddhism as well as philology."

Having spent three months in the desert of Sinkiang the Rev. Tachibana entered the northwestern part of Tibet, where he spent three months on a mountain top 15,000 feet above the sea, but he could not find anything valuable there. Toward the end of last year the effect of the revolutionary uprisings in China proper began to be felt even in the remote countries of Tibet and Sinkiang, and the Rev. Tachibana was forced to quit the exploration to avoid possible dangers to his life.

This journey was not undertaken in search of adventure, but as it led through what may be called "Darkest Asia" naturally many adventures were encountered. From Omsk to the borders of Chinese Turkestan the route ran through the Russian territory of Semipalatinsk, where the roads were tolerably good, even stage coaches having been available at intervals. Mr. Tachibana entered Chinese Turkestan from the border town of Ngansi, and traversing a rolling country well covered with vegetation, he reached the town of Turfan at the foot of the highest mountains in the great Tienshan range. Save for the physical obstacles he had to overcome, he found traveling in Sinkiang much less troublesome than in Russian Siberia, for once out of Russian jurisdiction he was no longer subjected to the frequent examination of his passport. The natives took him either for a Turk or a Chinaman, and treated him quite cordially.

The young priest's hardships began with his departure from Turfan, from whence he entered the Labnor region in the Taklamakan desert. In crossing this uninhabited region, he relied for his guide upon the still extant diary of the Chinese Buddhist priest, Hsuen Chwang, who traversed this country in 629 A.D., on his way to India. The Japanese explorer wandered in the desert region about a month when his store of water began to run short. The party soon found themselves in imminent danger of perishing from sheer thirst. The priest-explorer invoked Buddha's mercy in fervent prayer, and urged his servants to follow him, assuring them that Buddha will not turn him a deaf ear. As they trudged on they finally c me to what appeared to be a river-bed, in which was found a pool of stagnant water. Tho indescribably dirty, the water saved the party from total exhaustion. Further investigation proved that this river-bed was the lower reach of the river which Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, had found.

His Turkish servants, twenty in number, were of great help to him, but while he was camping on the top of the mountain in Northwestern Tibet, a few of these, purloining some of the provision and about $400 of the explorer's money, ran away, eaving the rest of the party in destitution. The mountain was 15,000 feet above the sea, and the light atmosphere at such a high altitude naturally affected the health of the priest and his servants. The Japanese explorer was attacked by neurasthenia while most of his attendants suffered from insomnia. Again the pious priest committed himself and his party to the care of Buddha, and after a lapse of three months on the mountain they were all enabled to descend.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS

IT HAS been commonly remarked in financial journals that the market for July and August, with its rising tendencies, has responded more to actual business conditions than to politics or any other temporary factors. John Moody, writing in his magazine for August, declared that "a very cheerful sentiment had been developed in the street." The market had "at last awakened from its lethargy," he could see nothing to doubt "the genuineness of the business revival." The corner at least had been turned. How far the revival would go remained, however, in his judgment, a matter of guesswork at present.

The basis of the revival had been a favorable crop outlook, which was a vital matter to Western railroads, and after them to the equipment companies, the iron and steel business, etc. Railroads, when crops fail, suffer not only a loss in grain traffic, but one from "the inevitable stagnation which comes over general business in the territories affected." The loss suffered is twofold—in grain tonnage and in less returning freight because of the farmers' lessened purchasing power. Likewise, when crops are good, there is more profit in transporting them and more profit in bringing back the goods which the sale of grain enables farmers to buy.

Mr. Moody still finds "many adverse factors in the situation." These, however, "can hardly have the effect of completely stopping the trend toward better times." While he doubts if we are on the eve of "a big bull market in Wall Street," he believes we are justified in expecting "a bull movement of some duration"—say two months or perhaps six. No thoroughly healthy and persistent boom in business can, however, in his opinion, start at this time, because of the high cost of living and the high commodity and labor costs that prevail: these "will absolutely prevent it." In spite of all the liquidation and elimination of weak spots we have not yet succeeded "in getting costs down to a rock bottom basis." He affirms that "no real, healthy boom, or bull market, ever started on a high commodity price level." In the past, all bull movements "have been built up from the ground, so to speak," and not from a point half way to the top. Other points in his comments are these:

"This time we are not building from the ground, but from a point only part way down from the top. Compare labor costs, commodity prices or stock prices with the basis at which they started in 1898, when the last real genuine business boom was getting under way, and it will be seen what is meant.

"The real fundamental reason why costs have not gotten down to bed rock in the last two or three years is that our standard of value is still changing. The steadily increasing production of gold is persistently cheapening the value of gold in relation to other things, and our yard-stick is growing a little shorter year by year. As long as this phenomenon continues it is essentially impossible for commodity prices to swing back to old figures, no matter what may happen. Even a big crash like that of 1907, altho it forced prices and costs down to some extent, temporarily, did not carry them back to rock-bottom figures. And this was one reason why the rebound in 1908 and 1909 in the financial markets was so sharp, and also why it was so promptly broken off in 1910.

"One of the influences at work which will, to an extent, reduce commodity costs and lower the cost of living—altho temporarily perhaps—will be tariff reduction. Wall Street generally is looking upon possible tariff reduction as a menace, but we take the other view. Wall Street nearly always gets the cart before the horse, and mistakes effects for causes. It is true that tariff reduction would be a menace to certain of the industrial businesses of the country which are to-day frankly built up on a basis of protection, and have fully capitalized that protection. But we must not forget that the real fundamental basis of business prosperity is consuming power, the ability to purchase goods, and as commodity prices are held high artificially, by tariffs or other special legislation, by so much is the purchasing power of the masses curtailed. What the producers of this country need to-day more than all else is wider markets for their products; more and larger purchasers. Increase the buying power of the people sufficiently, and prosperity will be with us at once.

"Tariff reduction will be specially beneficial to the railroads at this time. Operating costs have been steadily rising during the past few years, while tonnage has practically stood still. Give the railroads a chance to buy their materials cheaper, reduce the costs of maintenance and operation, and enable them to secure a larger tonnage (which will surely come with a revival of business), and you will see that there will not be so much worrying about ability to pay dividends and interest."

*The Economist* of Chicago believes that "Europe's overloaded financial stomach is perhaps the important economic fact of the time." In addition, the brain of Europe is "overloaded with apprehension as to the political future." Continuing, the writer says:

"That England and Germany are threatening each other with war is sufficiently important, but a conflict between two nations is likely at any time to involve several other nations and no man can foresee the end. The London market registered its sense of the situation recently by a further decline in consols to 73⅝, which places the price lower than at any time since 1823, when the minimum was 72 on a 3 per cent. security. But this country also is a little overloaded with securities of one kind or another, mainly bonds and short-term notes.

"It is a matter of experience that a great excess of securities is often cleared up in an extremely short time, so rapidly do the savings of the people accumulate, but for the present there are more than is good for the market. This fact is an important element in the stock operations of Wall Street. The market is sluggish and fails to respond to the arguments of coming big crops and general business activity along with an alleged indifference on the part of the public to political contingencies."

## AN INCREASE IN MORTGAGED FARMS

Figures compiled by the Census Bureau and published recently in Washington show a steady decline in the number of farms and farm homes owned in this country free of mortgages and a corresponding increase in those owned subject to mortgages. Between 1890 and 1910, a period of twenty years, the percentage of such property owned subject to mortgages rose from 28.2 to 33.6. The percentage in 1900 was 31.1. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* who has made an examination of the tables finds that the movement is not evenly distributed, one section—the West North Central—showing a decrease rather than an increase in the number of farms subject to mortgage. Following are the percentages of farms owned free and those subject to mortgage for the three years mentioned, as returned for separate States and sections:

| | Owners Free. | | | Owners Mtgd. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 |
| Cont'l U. S. | 66.4 | 68.9 | 71.8 | 33.6 | 31.1 | 28.2 |
| New England | 65.1 | 65.9 | 71.7 | 34.9 | 34.1 | 28.3 |
| Maine | 73.4 | 73.3 | 77.9 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 22.1 |
| New Hampshire | 74.4 | 74.5 | 78.2 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 21.8 |
| Vermont | 53.1 | 53.1 | 55.7 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 44.3 |
| *Mass. | 59.1 | 61.4 | 69.5 | 40.9 | 38.6 | 30.5 |
| Rhode Island | 70.4 | 72.9 | 80.9 | 29.6 | 27.1 | 19.1 |
| Connecticut | 56.8 | 59.3 | 68.9 | 43.2 | 40.7 | 31.1 |
| Middle Atlantic | 61.7 | 59.7 | 63.0 | 38.3 | 40.3 | 37.0 |
| New York | 56.3 | 53.7 | 55.8 | 43.7 | 46.3 | 44.2 |
| New Jersey | 50.4 | 48.1 | 51.1 | 49.6 | 51.9 | 48.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 68.9 | 67.7 | 72.6 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 27.4 |
| East N. Cent. | 59.1 | 60.6 | 62.4 | 40.9 | 39.4 | 37.6 |
| Ohio | 71.1 | 70.2 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 29.8 | 28.9 |
| Indiana | 61.2 | 63.5 | 66.9 | 38.8 | 36.5 | 33.1 |
| Illinois | 60.8 | 60.7 | 63.3 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 36.7 |
| Michigan | 51.8 | 51.7 | 50.6 | 48.2 | 48.3 | 49.4 |
| Wisconsin | 48.6 | 54.2 | 57.1 | 51.4 | 45.8 | 42.9 |
| West N. Cent. | 53.8 | 55.7 | 52.0 | 46.1 | 44.3 | 48.0 |
| Minnesota | 53.7 | 55.2 | 53.6 | 46.3 | 44.8 | 46.4 |
| Iowa | 48.2 | 47.0 | 46.7 | 51.8 | 53.0 | 53.3 |
| Missouri | 53.7 | 57.6 | 63.6 | 46.3 | 42.4 | 36.4 |
| N. Dakota | 49.1 | 68.6 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 31.4 | 48.7 |
| S. Dakota | 61.8 | 63.3 | 47.6 | 38.2 | 36.7 | 52.4 |
| Nebraska | 60.6 | 54.6 | 48.0 | 39.4 | 45.4 | 52.0 |
| Kansas | 55.2 | 58.2 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 41.8 | 55.5 |
| So. Atlantic | 81.2 | 83.2 | 92.6 | 18.8 | 16.8 | 7.4 |
| Delaware | 62.8 | 63.5 | 70.6 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 29.4 |
| Maryland | 63.5 | 63.2 | 70.0 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 30.0 |
| D. of C. | 81.6 | 81.1 | 95.9 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 4.1 |
| Virginia | 84.0 | 85.3 | 96.8 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 3.2 |
| West Virginia | 87.4 | 85.9 | 87.0 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 13.0 |
| N. Carolina | 81.5 | 84.2 | 95.1 | 18.5 | 15.8 | 4.9 |
| S. Carolina | 76.0 | 79.4 | 92.0 | 24.0 | 20.6 | 8.0 |
| Georgia | 81.0 | 85.3 | 96.6 | 19.0 | 14.7 | 3.4 |
| Florida | 85.2 | 89.7 | 97.1 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 2.9 |
| East S. Cent. | 77.3 | 83.0 | 95.5 | 22.7 | 17.0 | 4.5 |
| Kentucky | 80.4 | 84.8 | 95.9 | 19.6 | 15.2 | 4.1 |
| Tennessee | 83.1 | 88.5 | 96.8 | 16.9 | 11.5 | 3.2 |
| Alabama | 73.1 | 80.8 | 95.6 | 26.9 | 19.2 | 4.4 |
| Mississippi | 67.1 | 72.9 | 92.3 | 32.9 | 27.1 | 7.7 |
| West S. Cent. | 69.4 | 81.8 | 95.2 | 30.6 | 18.2 | 4.8 |
| Arkansas | 78.6 | 85.7 | 95.8 | 21.4 | 14.3 | 4.2 |
| Louisiana | 81.0 | 82.3 | 96.0 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 4.0 |
| Oklahoma | 56.5 | 90.8 | .... | 43.5 | 9.2 | .... |
| Texas | 66.7 | 76.6 | 94.3 | 33.3 | 23.4 | 5.7 |
| Mountain | 79.2 | 85.6 | 85.9 | 20.8 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| Montana | 78.9 | 86.0 | 84.4 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 15.6 |
| Idaho | 66.6 | 83.6 | 83.7 | 33.4 | 16.4 | 16.3 |
| Wyoming | 80.3 | 87.8 | 87.0 | 19.7 | 12.2 | 13.0 |
| Colorado | 73.6 | 73.0 | 74.5 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 25.5 |
| New Mexico | 94.6 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Arizona | 87.1 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| Utah | 77.1 | 89.9 | 94.5 | 22.9 | 11.1 | 5.5 |
| Nevada | 83.3 | 80.7 | 82.8 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 17.2 |
| Pacific | 63.2 | 72.4 | 71.3 | 36.8 | 27.6 | 28.7 |
| Washington | 65.9 | 78.3 | 73.2 | 34.1 | 21.7 | 26.8 |
| Oregon | 66.3 | 74.8 | 76.6 | 33.7 | 25.2 | 23.4 |
| California | 59.5 | 67.8 | 67.5 | 40.5 | 32.2 | 32.5 |

NOTE.—Owned farms and farm homes with no mortgage report are distributed between "owners free" and "owners mortgaged."

The first impression created by these figures naturally is that farmers in this country are less thrifty than they formerly were. This, however, would be an incorrect inference. A more probable cause, at least one of the causes, of the increase in mortgages, is the sale and subdivision of lands

(*Continued on page* 350)

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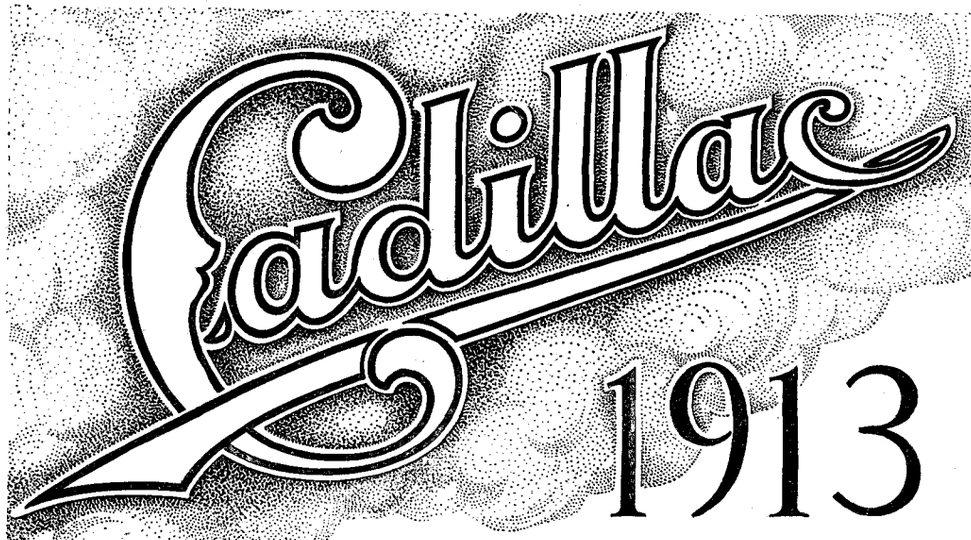


# Lon

## Silent chai
## Longer wheelbas
## lighting and ignition simplifi

YOU will bear witness that the Cadillac case has never been overstated. Hold to that thought, please, in considering what we shall say of this new car.

Cadillac practice has progressively improved upon itself season after season. It has now reached a point, which, we believe, warrants us in thinking that comparison of the choicest cars with the Cadillac will hereafter confer a distinction upon those cars, rather than otherwise.

For several years we have calmly observed the rapid rise of the Cadillac in public opinion.

Each year we have seen the little group of its equals in popular esteem narrowed down.

Each year we have seen a higher and higher price named as the basis of comparison with the Cadillac.

And we believe that this basis of price comparison is about to vanish altogether.

We believe that the last mental reservation is about to remove itself from the public mind.

We ourselves have felt serenely sure for a long time, that in point of real and substantial value the line of demarcation between cars of highest price and the Cadillac was an imaginary line.

We have felt that it was written in water, like the international boundary lines in the ocean—and we feel that this new Cadillac will complete the process of so convincing the public.

The advent of such a car at the Cadillac price is, of course, a matter of genuine moment; and you will be interested, therefore, in this news concerning it.

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*Any Car at any price which you choose to compare with this new Cadillac will be honored by the comparison*

# :roke engine. More power.

## iven camshaft; enclosed valves; quiet engine. rger tires; Electrical system of automatic cranking, id improved; automatic spark control.

**Numerous refinements of essential details.**

## A few of the improvements in the 1913 Cadillac

**LONG STROKE MOTOR:**—4½" ore by 5¾" stroke, increasing the power of e always extraordinarily efficient Cadillac igine. This amplification of power is pecially observable at speeds from 12 to 35 iles an hour, dynamometer tests registering i increase of from 18 to 25 per cent.

**SILENT CHAIN-DRIVEN** cam shaft, so pump and generator shaft, replacing eshed gears, in conjunction with:

**ENCLOSED VALVES,** and the su-rb workmanship throughout in which the adillac has always excelled, producing an igine which runs with unusual quietness.

**CARBURETOR:**—A carburetor of arked efficiency and simplicity has been rther simplified, now requiring but a single eans of adjustment, removing from it, to e greatest possible degree, the necessity of tention.

**AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CRANKING DEVICE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, IGNITION:**—A vastly simplified and improved Delco system developed by the Cadillac Company for Cadillac cars, gained by an experience with the old system on twelve thousand 1912 models.

While the old system demonstrated itself to be by far the most efficient for its purposes that had ever been developed, the Cadillac Company has evolved means of increasing that efficiency to as near the 100 per cent point as any mechanical appliance could be. Among the simplifications are, the successful adoption of the single instead of double voltage system, thereby eliminating the controlling switch, the meter, much wiring and other parts. The voltage is regulated and the batteries charged automatically, reducing to an absolute minimum the attention required on the part of the user. The switches for starting, lighting and ignition, the latter equipped with Yale lock, are more conveniently located. Lights are provided with fuses. These and other advantages will be enjoyed by users of the 1913 Cadillac.

**AUTOMATIC SPARK CONTROL:**—Relieving the driver of the necessity of constant attention in order to secure the maximum results.

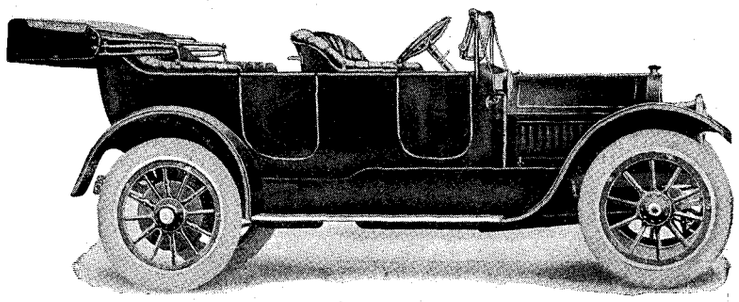
**LONGER WHEELBASE:**—The easy riding qualities of a car which has been regarded as the acme of luxury are accentuated by an increase in the length of the wheel base from 116 to 120 inches, and a corresponding increase in the length of rear springs.

TIRES:—Increased from 36"x4" to 36"x 4½", with the obvious advantages resulting therefrom. *Demountable rims.*

**EQUIPMENT:**—Cadillac top and windshield included. See specifications.

### SPECIFICATIONS IN BRIEF

**ENGINE**—Long stroke; 4½-inch bore by 5¾-inch stroke, four-cylinder, silent ain-driven cam shaft also pump and generator shaft, enclosed valves. Five-bearing ankshaft. **HORSEPOWER**—40-50. **COOLING**—Water, copper jacketed cylinders. entrifugal pump; radiator tubular and plate type. **IGNITION**—See "Equipment." **JBRICATION**—Automatic splash system, oil uniformly distributed. **CARBU-TOR**—Special Cadillac design of maximum efficiency, water jacketed. Air ljustable from driver's seat. **CLUTCH**—Cone type, large, leather faced with special ring ring in fly wheel. **TRANSMISSION**—Sliding gear, selective type, three speeds rward and reverse. Chrome nickel steel gears, running on five Hess-Bright ball arings; bearings oil tight. **CONTROL**—Hand gear-change lever and emergency ake lever at driver's right, inside the car. Service brake, foot lever. Clutch, foot ver. Throttle accelerator, foot lever. Spark and throttle levers at steering wheel. arburetor air adjustment, hand lever under steering wheel. **DRIVE**—Direct shaft bevel gears of special cut teeth to afford maximum strength. Drive shaft runs on imken bearing. **AXLES**—Rear, Timken full floating type; special alloy steel live le shaft; Timken roller bearing. Front axle, drop forged I beam section with drop rged yokes, spring perches, tie rod ends and roller bearing steering spindles. Front heels fitted with Timken bearings. **BRAKES**—One internal and one external brake rect on wheels. 17-inch by 2¼-inch drums. Exceptionally easy in operation. Both uipped with equalizers. **STEERING GEAR**—Cadillac patented worm and worm ar, sector type, adjustable. 18-inch steering wheel with walnut rim; aluminum ider. **WHEEL BASE**—120 inches. **TIRES**—36-inch by 4½-inch Hartford or Mor-n & Wright; demountable rims. **SPRINGS**—Front, semi-elliptical. Rear, three-uarter platform. **FINISH**—Cadillac blue throughout, including wheels; light strip-ng, nickel trimmings. **STANDARD EQUIPMENT**—Cadillac mohair top, wind ield, Delco patented electrical system embodying automatic cranking device, elec-ic lights and ignition. Automatic spark advance. Also Delco distributor ignition stem. Gray & Davis lamps especially designed for Cadillac cars, black enamel ith nickel trimmings; two head lights, two side lights, tail light. Hans gasoline uge on dash; horn; full foot rail in tonneau; robe rail; tire irons; set of tools, cluding pump and tire repair kit; cocoa mat in all tonneaux except closed cars. peedometer, Warner, with electric light



STYLES AND PRICES

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| **Standard Touring Car, five passenger** | **$1975.00** | | |
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| **Phaeton, four passenger** | **1975.00** | **Coupe, four passenger** | **2500.00** |
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Those who begin its use with the present will have every reason through the years to come to thank

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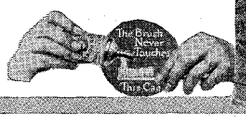




## CURRENT POETRY

"NOWADAYS," according to a writer in the New York *Independent* for August 15, "the poor countryside may consider itself lucky if it gets into verse at all, whatever its author's place of residence. . . . In American magazine verse the East River with its ferries and bridges mountain-high takes the place of Rhine and blue Danube; the 'cascading thunder' of city streets takes the place of Niagara Falls; the recreation parks crowd out the 'glimmering landscape'; lamp-posts replace the sentinels of the forest." He goes on to say that this is merely a passing phase, a momentary reaction against familiar imagery, and that our poets will soon leave the artificial glamour of the city for the unspoilt charms of nature.

By an interesting coincidence, John Masefield's "Song," in the September *Metropolitan*, appears just in time to bear out this prophecy. For Mr. Masefield has become famous as the realistic chronicler of sordid life in town. And in this poem he deals with the simple emotions of simple people, with the directness of a seventeenth-century balladist.

### Song

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

One sunny time in May
  When lambs were sporting,
The sap ran in the spray
  And I went courting,
And all the apple-boughs
  Were bright with blossom,
I picked an early rose
  For my love's bosom.

And then I met her friend
  Down by the water,
Who cried, "She's met her end,
  That gray-eyed daughter,
That voice of hers is stilled,
  Her beauty broken."
O me, my love is killed,
  My love unspoken!

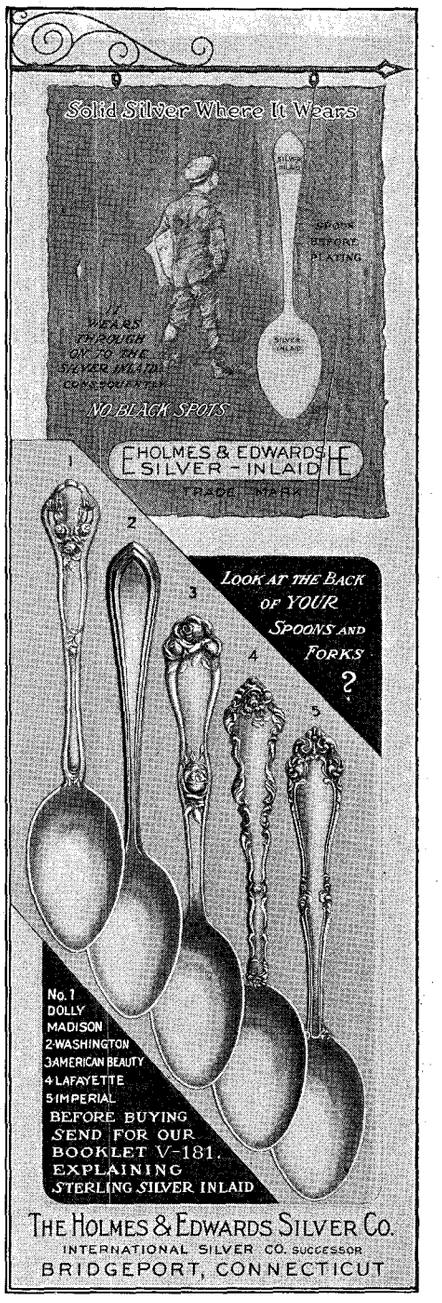
She was too sweet, too dear,
  To die so cruel
O Death, why leave me here
  And take my jewel?
Her voice went to the bone
  So true, so ringing,
And now I go alone
  Winter or springing.

If John Masefield does not write always of slums and prize-fights, neither does Madison Cawein write always of flowers and fairies. In an article in the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, H. Houston Peckham cites as an example of "powerful terseness" this brief and effective picture of a tremendous crime.

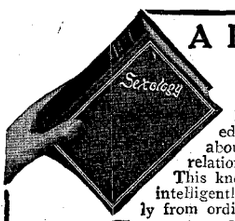
### Lynchers

BY MADISON CAWEIN

At the moon's down-going, let it be
On the quarry hill with its one gnarled tree . . .
The red-rock road of the underbrush,
Where the woman came through the summer hush.
The sumac high, and the elder thick,
Where we found the stone and the ragged stick.
The trampled road of the thicket, full
Of footprints down to the quarry pool,
The rocks that ooze with the hue of lead,
Where we found her lying stark and dead.
The scraggy wood; the negro hut,
With its doors and windows locked and shut.
A secret signal; a foot's rough tramp;
A knock at the door; a lifted lamp.
An oath; a scuffle; a ring of masks;
A voice that answers a voice that asks.
A group of shadows; the moon's red fleck;
A running noose and a man's bared neck.


A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

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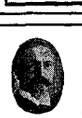
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A word, a curse, and a shape that swings;
The lonely night and a bat's black wings . . .
At the moon's down-going, let it be
On the quarry hill with its one gnarled tree.

From the portrayal, however excellent, of such tragedies it is a relief to turn to the serenity of this poem of Bliss Carman which was printed in the September *Delineator*. The first line suggests Shelley's "The Cloud."

### Ceres

BY BLISS CARMAN

I am the daughter of earth and sun;
In the dusk I dream, in the wind I run.

I touch the fields with a greening fire,
And the yellow harvest is my desire.

When over hill comes the silver rain,
I spring with joy of the springing grain.

The farm lands love me, the acres know
Promise and fragrance where I go.

Over the furrows I wave my hand,
And gladness walks through the plenteous land.

In all the valleys at golden morn
My garments sweep with the rustling corn.

The laughing meadows from hill to sea
For a thousand years have been glad of me.

When foamheads break in the surging rye,
I race with the billows against the sky,

Lifting the song of the mother kind,
And the scarlet poppies troop behind.

Then when the far-spent rivers croon
To the rising shield of the harvest moon,

With all the good well won from harm,
I come at last to the reaper's arm—

I sink to the ground, my senses dim,
And I give my life for a gift to him.

The lamented death of Andrew Lang has brought forth this poem in the London *Spectator*. If it is not great poetry, it is at any rate a sincere and sympathetic tribute. There is a curious irony in the use here of the idea of wearing learning like a flower, for if we are not mistaken a phrase very much like this is a favorite of Lang's old enemy, Anatole France.

### In Memoriam--Andrew Lang

BY G. MINOR

The "brindled hair" of Louis' lay
Had many a year been flecked with gray,
And yet 'tis an untimely blow
That lays you, gallant Andrew, low;
For still you gaily led the chase
Of Folly at a rattling pace,
And to the last pursued the quest
Of Truth with undiminished zest.

Two generations owned your spell,
Four cities knew and loved you well,
Whose learning was a gracious dower
Because you wore it like a flower.
A hundred hobbies you bestrode,
Yet never strayed from Reason's road.
A hundred whimsies lent their lure,
And yet your heart was sound and pure.
If you were sometimes supercilious
Your mood was bland, not atrabilious.
Some thought you precious, but pretense
You loved to rout with common sense.
Relentless foe of half-baked fools
And pedants of new-fangled schools,
You could be scathing and sarcastic,
Yet never were iconoclastic.


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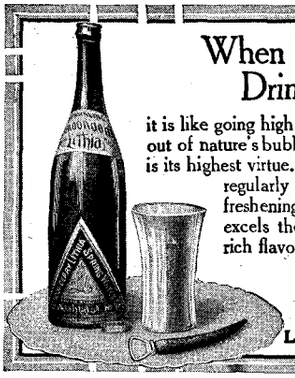

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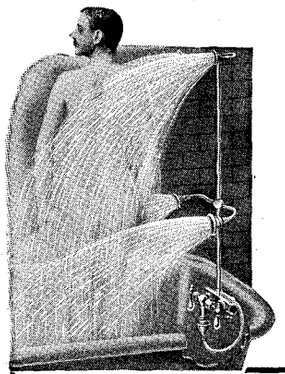

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Master of mockery and scorn,
Your praise was potent to adorn;
And never did you flag or falter
In lauding Homer or Sir Walter.
With knightly zeal you hid the spots
And stains in Mary Queen of Scots,
And no one with a keener blade
Smote the detractors of the Maid.

Sure never name was better found
To hint a nature by its sound
Or with a blither accent rang
Than yours, beloved Andrew Lang!
Friend of the little folk, who stand
Hard by the gates of fairyland
And found in you the truest guide
To the enchanted world inside.
Farewell, O Blondel of our day,
Fighter and singer, brave and gay,
Whose 'scutcheon never bore a stain,
When shall we see your like again?

The name of Andrew Lang calls up memories of beautiful and tragic figures whose history he told so well—of Jeanne d'Arc, of Charles Edward, of Mary Queen of Scots. The secret burial of that "fair and fatal queen" is vividly described by Alfred Noyes in *Blackwood's Magazine*, in a recent instalment of his serial poem, "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern."

### The Burial of the Queen

BY ALFRED NOYES

They carried her down with singing,
With singing sweet and low,
Slowly round the curve they came,
Twenty torches dropping flame,
The heralds that were bringing her
The way we all must go.

'Twas Master William Dethick,
The Garter King of Arms,
Before her royal coach did ride,
With none to see his Coat of Pride,
For peace was on the countryside,
And sleep upon the farms;

Peace upon the red farm,
Peace upon the gray,
Peace on the heavy orchard trees
And little white-walled cottages.
Peace upon the wayside,
And sleep upon the way.

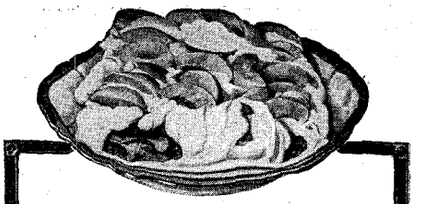
So Master William Dethick,
With forty horse and men,
Like any common man and mean
Rode on before the Queen, the Queen,
And—only a wandering pedler
Could tell the tale again.

How, like a cloud of darkness,
Between the torches moved
Four black steeds and a velvet pall
Crowned with the Crown Imperiall
And—on her shield—the lilies,
The lilies that she loved.

Ah, stained and ever stainless,
Ah, white as her own hand,
White as the wonder of that brow,
Crowned with colder lilies now,
White on the velvet darkness,
The lilies of her land!

The witch from over the water,
The fay from over the foam,
The bride that rode thro' Edinbro' town
With satin shoes and a silken gown,
A queen, and a great king's daughter—
Thus they carried her home.

With torches and with scutcheons,
Unhonored and unseen,
With the lilies of France in the wind a-stir,
And the Lion of Scotland over her,
Darkly, in the dead of night,
They carried the Queen, the Queen!

### Peach Short Cake

A well made Peach Short Cake is a delightful dessert. Where perfectly ripe and mellow, fresh peaches cannot be had, the canned fruit is about as good. To get a rich, crisp, and fine-flavored crust, use

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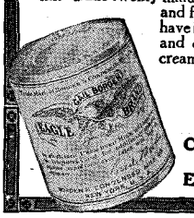
**RECIPE**—Mix and sift two cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch of salt; rub into it one heaping tablespoon butter and mix lightly with four tablespoons Borden's Condensed Milk diluted with three-fourths cup water. This will make a soft dough, which spread on a buttered pie tin. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Split, and fill with sliced peaches that have been sweetened to the taste, and cover with whipped fresh cream.



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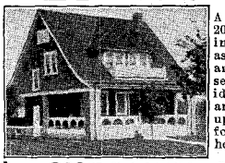

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

August 16.—The Italians defeat an army of Turks and Arabs at Zuara, says a dispatch sent out from Rome.

August 17.—Dr. William Hunter Workman, American explorer, is killed by an avalanche in the Himalayas.

August 19.—A London dispatch says James W. Rogers, a Californian, who, it is alleged, poached on the British elephant reservations in Central Africa and enriched himself in the ivory trade, is run down and killed in the jungle by a detachment of British soldiers.

August 20.—General William Booth, founder and Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, dies in London, aged 83.

August 21.—Bramwell Booth takes command of the Salvation Army, having been named for the leadership in his father's will.

### Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 16.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman to be Minister to Greece.

Secretary of State Knox leaves for Tokyo to attend the funeral of the late Mikado.

August 17.—The House, by a vote of 179 to 150, defeats the Senate's two-battleship program

August 19.—The House passes a bill to give the owners of moving pictures the protection of the copyright.

C. W. Howard, of Bellingham, Washington, is nominated by President Taft to succeed C. H. Hanford, resigned, as Federal Judge for the Western District of Washington.

August 20.—The President, in a special message to Congress, asks that the Panama Canal Bill be amended so as to enable British steamship companies to have the toll controversy adjudicated in the United States courts.

August 22.—The President signs the Naval Appropriation Bill carrying $123,220,707 and providing for one dreadnaught to cost not more than $15,000,000.

Protests that C. W. Howard, whom the President nominated to be Federal Judge for the Western District of Washington, has been a lobbyist and supporter of Judge Hanford, who resigned during an investigation of his conduct in office, are filed in the Senate by Senator Poindexter.

The House and Senate conferees incorporate into the Post-Office Appropriation Bill the Bourne plan for the creation of a parcels post with rates varying according to length of haul; the Senate's amendment to increase second-class mail rates is eliminated. The bill also includes a provision for the improvement of roads under the direction of the Postmaster-General. Newspapers are required to publish semi-annually lists of their stockholders, and every daily paper to publish its average daily circulation. The House eight-hour labor provision is agreed to.

GENERAL

August 17.—Governor Glasscock of West Virginia places the coal-mining districts of Kanawha County under martial law to prevent a probable clash between militiamen and strikers; five thousand men are said to be on strike.

Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer and Socialist leader, is acquitted of the charge of bribery in connection with the trial of J. J. and J. B. McNamara for murder in the Los Angeles *Times* dynamiting case.

August 20.—George R. Sheldon, of New York, is chosen treasurer of the Republican Campaign Committee.

---

**Suspense.**—"Muz, did you hear the step-ladder when it tumbled over?"

"No, darling. I hope papa didn't fall."

"Not yet—he's still hanging on to the picture molding."—*London Opinion.*

---

**His Move.**—SHE—"I had an argument with Alice this morning over the proper use of 'shall' and 'will.' Perhaps you can tell me which is correct, 'Will you marry me?' or 'Shall you marry me?'"

HE—"I should say, 'Will you marry me?'"

SHE—"Then why in the world don't you?"—*Boston Transcript.*


# 500 Shaves
from 12 Blades
# Guaranteed

*2 Mills per Shave*
*Guaranteed*

ANYONE failing to get 500 Head Barber shaves from any package of 12 AutoStrop blades will please send his 12 used blades to us, tell us how many shaves he is short, and we'll send him enough new blades to make good his shortage (and postage). The era of Guaranteed Shaving is here.

*WE'RE IN THE BLADE SAVING BUSINESS.*

THE AutoStrop Razor is not a maker of blade expense, but a saver of it. It is a practical razor. In business everyone is hunting for practical things. In shaving we seem to hunt always for impractical things—impractical razors.

The Head Barber has the only practical method of making his keen edge last through many shaves, i.e., by stropping.

Why should anyone try to keep away from this practical method instead of trying to get in on it?

The AutoStrop Razor was built so everybody can get in on the practical Head Barber stropping. With it the novice can strop a Head Barber's edge, can strop at least 500 shaves on 12 blades, and can do the stropping as speedily and easily as the Head Barber; because he strops, shaves, cleans without detaching blade.

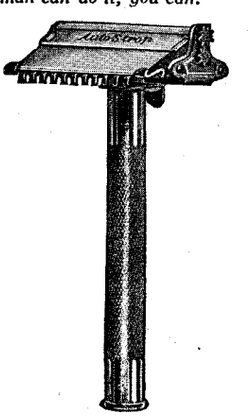
Do not be modest about asking the dealer to sell you an AutoStrop Razor on thirty days' free trial, for if you take it back we protect him from loss.

As Ben Franklin said "Don't put off till tomorrow what you can do today." Phone for an AutoStrop Razor today.

The AutoStrop Razor consists of silver plated, self-stropping razor, 12 blades and strop in handsome case. Price $5.00. Traveling sets also, $6.50 up. Price in Canada and United States the same. Factories in both countries. Send for catalogue.

**AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., 346 Fifth Ave., New York; 400 Richmond St., W., Toronto; 61 New Oxford Street, London; Schleusenbrücke, No. 8, Hamburg.**

This wooden man is used in Auto-Strop window displays. He shows you how to strop Auto-Strop blades to Head Barber edges. *If a wooden man can do it, you can.*



# AutoStrop
SAFETY
# RAZOR
*Strops Itself*

*ORIGINAL—GENUINE*
# HORLICK'S
Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch.

Delicious, Invigorating
# MALTED MILK
The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

*Avoid Imitations—Ask for "HORLICK'S"—Everywhere*

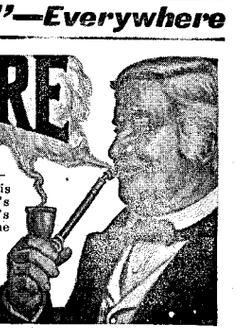
# LOGAB MIXTURE
## A PIPE TOBACCO

"GLORIOUS IN A PIPE, MELLOW, RICH AND RIPE."—Byron

The above quotation admirably describes LOGAB MIXTURE—the connoisseur's pipe-smoke. Our Mr. Argue-originated this mixture in Great Britain—the home of high-class tobaccos. It's superior to anything ever manufactured in this country, that's why LOGAB MIXTURE appeals to discriminating smokers. One whiff and you'll become our regular "piper."

IT'S ALL IN THE BLEND. Remit direct $2.00 for pound can, or $1.00 for 8 oz. can delivered to you. If it is not the best tobacco you ever smoked, we will refund your money.

LOGAB TOBACCO COMPANY. HENDERSON, KY.

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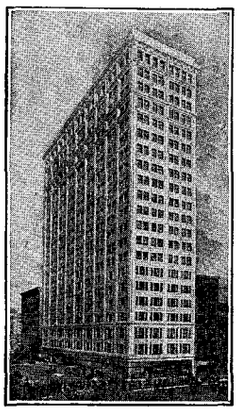
**An Investment on**

# CHICAGO'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET

**Netting 5% to 5½%**

consisting of First Mortgage Bonds in $500 and $1,000 denominations secured by a 21-story steel fireproof store and office building being constructed on State Street, the principal retail shopping street of Chicago, at one of its busiest corners. We particularly recommend these bonds on account of the following facts:



1st: The property is conservatively valued by us at nearly twice the bond issue, and the margin of security will be rapidly increased by substantial serial payments beginning in two years.

2nd: Owing to the tremendous demand for stores and offices on State Street, the rentals are logically very high, and the net income from this building should be almost double the average annual requirement for both interest and the maturing installments of principal.

3rd: All leases will be assigned to the Trustee and the net income paid to Peabody, Houghteling & Co., for the protection of the bondholders.

4th: The bonds are the direct obligations of a successful Chicago business man whom we have found absolutely prompt in meeting his obligations in transactions covering over 15 years.

Our experience in handling investments on Chicago property has been derived from nearly *fifty years* of constant operations in this field.

At the prices offered these bonds will net from 5% to 5½% depending upon maturity selected.

***Ask for Circular No. 760 R.***

**Peabody, Houghteling & Co.**

(Established 1865)

**105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago**


## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 343)

into small holdings that have taken place in many far-western communities. Formerly large farms of a thousand acres or more were frequently owned in the West by single individuals. Of late years these farms, and especially the ranches of a former era, have been divided into small tracts and sold off to newcomers, who in making their purchases gave mortgages. A similar process has been going on in many parts of the East, where farmers who, after many years of toil, have succeeded in clearing their properties of incumbrances, have been retiring from their farms and gone to reside in villages or large towns, meanwhile selling their farms to young men who have given mortgages. A writer in the New York *Tribune* has suggestions to make on this subject that are interesting:

"In the South Atlantic States the mortgages have increased from 7.4 to 18.8 per cent., in the East South Central from 4.5 to 22.7, and in the West South Central from 4.8 to 30.6. Now, this movement in the Southern States has been accompanied by the breaking up of old plantations and the enormous increase in the number of negro landowners tilling small farms. The percentage of increase in mortgages is greatest in that region. In New England the increase from 28.3 to 34.9 took place in large part between 1890 and 1900, a period when immigrants were rapidly acquiring holdings from the old New England stock. New York's percentage of mortgaged farms went from 44.2 in 1890 to 46.3 in 1900, and then declined to 43.7 in 1910. On the Pacific Coast and in the mountain States the percentage was about stationary between 1890 and 1900, but has since rapidly risen. In the same time the great irrigation projects have been under way there, and irrigated lands command high prices and are usually sold on an instalment basis.

"The percentage of mortgaged farms increases, but so does the actual number of free farms. They were 2,255,789 in 1890, 2,511,101 in 1900, and 2,621,073 in 1910, while the mortgaged farms were 886,957 in 1890, 1,127,302 in 1900, and 1,327,649 in 1910. If, as these figures seem to indicate, the increase of mortgaged farms is in a considerable measure due not to old landowners falling behind and having to live by borrowing, but to the acquisition of land by new men full of hope and energy, who are gradually transmitting their earnings into land, the increase in mortgages is not alarming, but promising. A purchase-money mortgage on a productive farm is not an evidence of the owner's decay, but of his ambition."

### INSURANCE FOR CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

The interest which corporations are taking in schemes of insurance for their employees shows signs of serious increase. At present various plans are heard of as under discussion. The most recent of these, of which an outline has been printed, comes from Theodore N. Vail, who has been President of the Western Union Telegraph Company since the purchase of that company by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, of which Mr. Vail had already long been noteworthy as the head. While no final plan for insuring the Western Union's employees has yet been reached, the suggestions for one that have met with favor are outlined by Mr. Vail as follows:

"I believe that the young men and women should be encouraged to stay in our employ, as well as the veterans. The plan as it now stands follows:

"First—I believe that it will be possible to insure our workers at the end of two years' service. I think that period the shortest term of service that would entitle a worker to the insurance benefit, for by that time he has demonstrated his intention to remain with us and we may reasonably expect that he will continue with us for years.

"Second—If, after two years' period an employee is disabled, or ill, I am convinced that we will be able to pay him at least half of his week's wages during the entire period of his absence from work. The benefit should increase with the term of service. After five years of continuous connection with either the Western Union or American Telephone, I think it will be possible to allow disabled employees the full amount of their weekly salary while they are absent from work.

"Three—Besides this, we expect to establish a death benefit. When five years have been spent in the service of the company we should be able to pay the survivors of our working people who die in the service half of their entire yearly salary. After ten years of employment, I believe the beneficiaries of the employee who may have died may be paid the full amount of the yearly wage of the dead relative. The system I am outlining may be different from the one we will actually inaugurate next fall, but in detail only.

"The great outlay of money necessary to maintain this insurance feature of our business will be offset by the increased efficiency of our employees. It will encourage them to save time. Under this system men and women will, in a sense, become partners. There will be less loafing on the job."

Referring to the pension system put into effect on July 1 by one of the telephone companies, Mr. Vail is quoted as saying "he was at work on an insurance system that would make it possible before long for employees, at a lower rate than could be given by any insurance company, to purchase insurance up to $10,000." In the event of a man leaving the company while carrying insurance, he would be allowed a cash surrender on the policy. Mr. Vail added:

"Old age pensions have always appeared to me to be something to talk about rather than an actually realized benefit. By the pension system just put into effect in New England, we have overcome old difficulties. By many companies the hope is held out to the faithful employee that some time in the dim future if he is very faithful and escapes discharge for a long period of years, he may receive as a solace in his declining years an annuity representing a portion only of his yearly wage while actually employed.

"This promise to care for the indigent worker after his usefulness is passed is not always realized, for frequently the usefulness of the man is found to have passed before the time set by the system for his retirement. In this case he is discharged and nothing is done to make his old age free from hardship. We have had under discussion for over a year various plans looking to the establishment of a real system of continuous protection for our employees. I have had experts in figures busily at work for many months preparing some scheme whereby our younger men and women feel secure in their employment—feel certain that if sickness overtakes them or they are disabled by accident, they will be kept from want."

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## BONDS IN SMALL DENOMINATIONS

A reader of the *Wall Street Journal* has asked that paper to give him a list of bonds in amounts of $100 and $500 now selling at par or less, and which net the investor 4 per cent. or more. In reply the editor remarks that the demand for high-grade bonds in denominations of less than $1,000 is "increasing rapidly." Investment houses, moreover, report that the demand is "largely in excess of the supply." One reason for this is that when such bonds have once been sold they usally remain in the hands of the purchasers. Such bonds are commonly known in financial circles as "baby bonds," and have "a fairly ready marketability." Following is a list of bonds supplied by *The Journal*, having a denomination of $500, with the approximate basis of yield. They are all legal investments for savings-banks in some of the States; in several instances in more than one State:

| | | Approx. Rate of Return on Investments |
|---|---|---|
| U. P. 1st land grant 4s | 1947 | 3.75% |
| Ill. Cen. coll trust 4s | 1952 | 4.00 |
| Nor. Pac. prior lien 4s | 1997 | 4.00 |
| Atchison general 4s, | 1995 | 4.02 |
| West Shore 1st 4s, | 2361 | 4.10 |
| Central Pac. 1st ref. 4s, | 1949 | 4.15 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 1st 4s, | 1948 | 4.15 |
| Ill. Central Div. & T 3½ | 1953 | 4.20 |
| Long Island ref. 4s, | 1949 | 4.20 |
| South. Pacific ref. 4s, | 1955 | 4.25 |
| North. Pacific gen. 3s, | 2047 | 4.30 |
| Boston El. deb. 4½s, | 1935 | 4.30 |
| Boston El. deb. 4½s, | 1937 | 4.30 |
| B. & O. prior lien, 3½s, | 1925 | 4.35 |
| Atchison Adj. 4s, | 1995 | 4.37 |
| B. & O. Southw. div. 3½ | 1925 | 4.45 |
| B. & O-P Jt & M div 3½ | 1925 | 4.50 |
| Central Vt. 1st 4s, | 1920 | 5.50 |

Another list comprizing bonds that are available in denominations of $100 as well as $500 is given. These also are legal for savings-banks investments in certain States:

| | | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Gov't Panama 3s | 1961 | 2.95% |
| New Hav. conv 3½ deb | 1956 | 3.78 |
| At Coast L con deb 4s | 1939 | 3.85 |
| All N Y City issues registered | | 4 to 4¼ |
| Nor Pac prior lien 4s | 1997 | 4.02 |
| Nor Pac gen lien 3s | 2047 | 4.37 |
| Central Vt 1st 4s | 1920 | 5.50 |

Another list comprizes bonds issued in denominations of $500 and $1000, which are not legal for savings-banks:

| | Yield |
|---|---|
| M. K. & T. 1st 4s, 1990 | 4.15% |
| Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1913 | 4.50 |
| Den. & Rio G. 1st con. 4s, 1936 | 4.70 |
| Mich. State Tel. 1st 5s, 1924 | 4.95 |
| South. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1941 | 5.00 |
| N. W. Gas L. & Coke 5s, 1928 | 5.00 |
| Amer. Thread Co. 1st 4s, 1919 | 5.10 |

The editor remarks in conculsion that these lists, "while giving a wide range of security with respect to safety of principal and interest," by no means comprize the total of such bonds; many such are not included. The lists are believed, however, to contain enough representative issues to give an idea of what an investor may do.

## AMERICAN RAILWAY UNIFICATIONS

A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* presents some interesting and striking figures to show that about two-thirds of the entire railway mileage of this country is now managed by eighteen groups of operating carriers. This is a result of a policy of centralization in transportation, which became particularly active about ten years ago. When it is said that two-thirds of the total mileage of this country is managed by eighteen groups of operating carriers, the reader should keep in mind the fact that in this country are 51,000 more miles of railroads than in all the countries of Europe combined.

This centralization, or unification, of management has been brought about mainly through stock ownership and leases.


**$10,000,000**

**Deere & Company**

**7% Cumulative Preferred Stock**

**Preferred as to Assets and Dividends**

Authorized $40,000,000 Not Redeemable Outstanding $37,825,900

Dividends payable quarterly March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1

Transfer Agents: Bankers Trust Co, New York, and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago

Registrars of Stock: Guaranty Trust Co., New York, and First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago

*Application will be made to list this issue of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange*

**Free of Tax in the States of Illinois and Missouri**

We recommend this stock for investment for the following reasons:

**Established Business**

For 65 years the Company and its predecessors have been manufacturing plows and other implements which are an absolute necessity in the fundamental industry of agriculture.

**Management**

The men in charge of the business are able and experienced. The average age of the 17 directors of the Company is 47 years and the average length of their service with Deere & Co. or its subsidiaries is 23 years.

**Conservative Policy**

The Company is now paying all of its relatively small funded debt as it matures out of earnings instead of paying dividends on the Common Stock. A reserve of at least 4% on gross sales is deducted from the gross profits for possible contingencies before arriving at net earnings as reported. For the six months ended April 30, 1912, this reserve appropriation amounted to over $600,000.

**Earnings**

The Company reports net earnings applicable to dividends as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six months ended April 30, 1912 | $2,649,162 |
| Annual average for six years ended October 31, 1911. | 3,702,344 |
| Estimated for year ending October 31, 1913 | 5,000,000 |

**Quick Assets**

Net quick assets on August 1, 1912, after deducting current liabilities, at least $34,000,000, or approximately ninety cents for every dollar of Preferred Stock outstanding.

**Trade Name**

The Company is the largest producer of steel plows in the world and manufactures and sells a varied line of other farming implements and vehicles. The trade names of Deere & Co. and of the John Deere plows are conspicuously well known and favorably regarded.

*All legal details in connection with this issue of $10,000,000 Preferred Stock have been passed upon by Messrs. Spooner & Cotton, New York.*

**We offer a limited amount of this stock subject to sale and change in price at**

**100 and Accrued Dividend**

*Descriptive Circular No. 92 containing President Butterworth's letter, sent on request*

**White, Weld & Co**
14 Wall Street
NEW YORK
Chicago Boston Buffalo

**Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co**
14 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery Chicago, Ill.
36 Pearl Street Hartford, Conn.

**30 Years of Age**

When we are asked to suggest investments for men in their thirties, making progress in their business, we reason that they ordinarily prefer those securities which combine a good margin of safety and a fair rate of income with a reasonable chance of growing value.

**Write for our Circular No. 470**
**"Conservative Investments"**

**Spencer Trask & Co.**
Investment Bankers
43 Exchange Place, New York
State and James Sts., Albany
50 Congress Street, Boston
72 West Adams St., Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange

**The Calvert Mortgage and Deposit Company**

**6%**

**CERTIFICATES**

**PAYABLE ON DEMAND AT ANY TIME AFTER TWO YEARS**

THESE certificates are issued in even multiples of $100.00.

They bear interest at the rate of **6 per cent.**, payable in semi-annual installments, January 1st and July 1st.

They run for **two years, or longer, from date of issue, and may be withdrawn at any time without notice, after the expiration of two-year period.**

They are amply secured by first mortgages on improved real estate, deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies in Baltimore and are one of the soundest, most convenient forms of investment for savings or idle funds, to be found anywhere.

This Company has been in business seventeen years, and all that time there has never been a day's delay in the mailing of interest checks or in the payment of principal when due.

Write for book giving full details.

**Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.**
1046 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.


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## 50 WORDS ABOUT ODD LOTS

*No. 18*

TWO distinct advantages of the Partial Payment Plan:—

You have securities carried safely for you while you are paying for them.

You have them carried profitably for you while you are paying for them. The excess of dividends received over interest paid usually amounts to more than savings bank interest.

Send for Circular 5—"The Partial Payment Plan."

**John Muir & Co.**
SPECIALISTS IN
**Odd Lots of Stock**

Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



## An Underlying Bond

We recommend, for safe and conservative investment, bonds of an issue of $2,500,000, first mortgage, secured ahead of $45,000,000 bonds and about $40,000,000 dividend paying stock. The company is one of the standard public utilities of the country. These bonds can be bought

**To Yield Over 5%**

*Write for Information*

**C. M. KEYS**

35 Nassau Street, New York



## Short Term Securities

Investment bonds and notes issued to mature in from one to five years are favored by many investors as yielding a somewhat better income than long time obligations.

Such securities, particularly of the larger issues, also usually command a ready market and are not subject to extreme fluctuations in price.

Our recent booklet, "Short Term Securities," met with so favorable a reception that we have been prompted to issue a second edition. This contains brief descriptions of current issues. We will furnish copies on request.

Ask for Booklet S-744.

**Guaranty Trust Company of New York**
28 Nassau Street

Capital and Surplus, - - $23,000,000
Deposits, - - - - - 190,000,000


Eighteen systems have the management of 161,147 miles of road, our total mileage on June 30, 1911, having been 243,229 miles. Following are the several groups and the mileage controlled by them. The reader is to bear in mind that with the New York Central is included, not only the line properly so called, but its controlled roads, such as the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the "Nickel Plate" and the "Big Four." So also with the Atlantic Coast Line is included the mileage of Louisville & Nashville and some other roads:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 13,193 |
| Burlington | 11,782 |
| Atl. Coast Line | 11,416 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,191 |
| Atchison | 10,422 |
| Southern Pacific | 10,202 |
| C. No. Western | 9,800 |
| Southern Ry | 9,763 |
| St. Paul | 9,517 |
| Illinois Central | 8,243 |
| Rock Island | 8,145 |
| St. L. San. Fran | 7,437 |
| Missouri Pacific | 7,283 |
| Great Northern | 7,363 |
| Union Pacific | 7,128 |
| New Haven | 6,478 |
| Northern Pacific | 6,207 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 5,577 |
| Total | 161,147 |

Attention is called by *The Wall Street Journal* to the fact that the grouping might have been carried one step further. In that way three of the present groups—Burlington, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific—would appear as one, and so would the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, since they are one as to general administration. By this means the following table could be worked out:

| | Mileage. | Gross. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hill roads | 25,352 | $233,789,412 | $83,415,736 |
| Harriman roads | 17,330 | 213,361,279 | 87,982,156 |
| N. Y. C. Lines | 13,193 | 264,352,322 | 71,774,033 |
| Atl. C. L. | 11,416 | 104,913,588 | 31,608,214 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,191 | 324,495,857 | 89,329,435 |
| Atchison | 10,422 | 107,869,834 | 36,724,664 |
| Totals | 88,004 | 1,248,782,292 | 400,834,238 |
| U. S. roads | 243,229 | 2,818,780,348 | 883,268,817 |
| Total | 36.6 | 44.3 | 45.3 |

With the men operating these roads rest the expenditure of $1,250,000,000 of income from transportation, of which $820,000,000 is spent in wages, the purchase of material and other current running expenses, while the balance of $400,000,000 goes for taxes, interest charges, and dividends. It is a significent fact that these six groups in themselves earned last year more revenue than the entire railway system of the United States earned fifteen years ago. Another impressive fact is that the six groups have total receipts $250,000,000 greater than the revenue of the United States. The writer cites certain other interesting points brought out by these tables:

"The larger net of the Harriman roads than that of the Hill lines, notwithstanding the latter's larger gross, a situation due to the low operating ratio of Union Pacific;


## TO INVESTORS

We can not advise our subscribers as to their individual investments. Several considerations make one investment desirable and another undesirable, according to the income or position you occupy. These points may be settled by consulting an experienced and reliable banking-house.

Our advice to our readers is to follow the rule we ourselves follow. When we have money to invest we consult a banker. This is our suggestion to you, and you may feel safe in writing to any of the houses represented in our columns.

The Literary Digest



## The average man and his money—what happens to it?

Too often he loses it. A high return is the lure that leads many to unwise investments.

If the average man who has saved some money, not needed in his business, would invest in seasoned bonds, his return might be only a reasonable rate of interest, but his sense of security would give him a mind free for business.

Bear in mind that when you buy a seasoned bond you are lending money at interest on ample security—not becoming a partner in a company, and sharing its profits and losses.

If you will tell us something of your financial condition we will give you expert advice in bonds.

*Write us for booklet D-73, "Service to Bond Buyers," which explains in some detail the investment service we render.*

**N. W. Halsey & Co.**

New York 49 Wall St. | Philadelphia 1421 Chestnut St. | Chicago LaSalle & Adams Sts. | San Francisco 424 California St.

**Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds bought, sold and appraised**



Every Investor Can Get, Without Cost, Current Numbers

## OF The Investor's Pocket Manual

This is a 256-page booklet, completely revised to date each month, which gives the *current statistics* of earnings, capitalization, dividends, etc., of most of the important companies whose securities are active on any of the important markets of the United States and Canada. Also gives the *comparative high and low prices* of more securities than any other publication in the United States without any exception.

**BANKERS AND BROKERS WILL GLADLY FURNISH THESE BOOKLETS WITHOUT CHARGE**

to anyone interested in investments. Your broker probably issues them and will supply you on application. If not, if you will send us the name of the broker, we will send you, free, a copy of the latest issue.

THE FINANCIAL PRESS, 124 Front Street, New York



## "Security of Principal and Income"

*We can offer to investors who are seeking security as well as a good yield the Preferred and Common Stock of the*

**E. T. BURROWES CO., Portland, Me.**

*Manufacturers of Bronze Wire Rustless Screens*

**The Preferred pays 6%**
**The Common pays 1[illegible]%**

*These stocks have maintained the above rate of dividend for the last four years.*

*Send for circular No. 94*

**Bayne, Ring & Company**
BANKERS
**Nat'l City Bank Bldg.**
**55 Wall St., New York**
Chicago Philadelphia Boston


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the heavier gross per mile of the Eastern systems like Pennsylvania and Central compared with the Western roads, Pennsylvania, for instance, doing $100,000,000 more gross than the Hill roads with less than half the mileage; and yet the higher operating ratio of the Eastern systems than the Western, Pennsylvania and New York Central both operating at 72 per cent. of gross."

### DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN FOOD PRICES

It is believed that the public has begun to realize that the high cost of living, especially as to prices for food, is mainly due to a shortage in the supply as compared with previous years—at least when account is taken of the growth in population. Much has heretofore been said of the tariff, the trusts, the cold storage system, and the increased production of gold, as main causes. A writer in *Harper's Weekly* observes, however:

"Just once in a great while you hear some simple-minded fellow suggest that the price of food, like the price of anything else, may possibly be governed by the old-fashioned law of supply and demand—that if there are more people in the country than there used to be and the increase in farm-production hasn't been proportionate, prices are bound to rise.

"There's nothing spectacular about such a theory if, indeed, it can be called a theory, nothing which suggests any great profundity of economic thought on the part of the man who brings it forward. That probably accounts for its lack of popularity. Surely, in explanation of so important a development there must be other things than the mere fact that demand has outrun supply. And how about this matter of demand and supply, anyway? Population has increased, of course, but is it true that production hasn't? Cutting out the generalities, how about present production of wheat and corn and food-animals in comparison to what it was, say, ten years ago?

"Well, in the first place, let's take this matter of population and get it down in figures. According to the census in 1900, there were 75,994,575 persons in the United States. In 1910 there were 92,174,515—a gain of 21 per cent. By that amount, therefore, it is fair to figure, the country's consumptive needs were increased, at least so far as food is concerned.

"While this increase of 21 per cent. in the demand was going on, was there a corresponding gain in supply?

"The figures show that there was not. Take wheat, for instance, the most important of all foods. The biggest wheat crop we ever raised in the United States was back in 1901. For the period between 1900 and 1904 the average wheat crop was 626,000,000 bushels. That was a gain of less than 9 per cent. And during the past three years the crop has averaged only a little above the average for the 1900–1904 period. So far as wheat production is concerned, therefore, we have been practically standing still.

"With corn we have done a little better, tho here, too, the percentage of increase in production has been decidedly less than the percentage of increase in the country's population. Back in 1902 and 1903 we raised about as much corn as during any one of the last three or four years except 1910. Average up the yield of corn for the past five years, and for the five years before that, and what do we find? From 1902 to 1906, an average of 2,574,000,000 bushels. From 1907 to 1911, an average of 2,646,000,000 bushels. That represents a gain of *less than three per cent.*"


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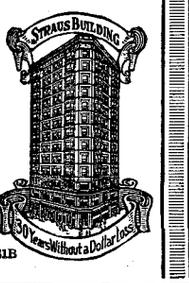


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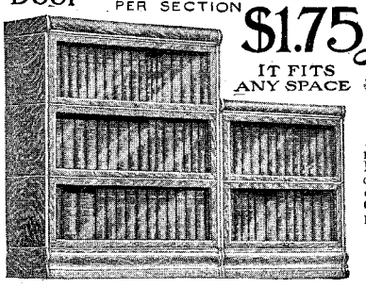

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